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SPAIN CARRIES OUT THREAT CONTAINED IN NOTE TO BERLIN

Crisis Over Continued Sinking of
Ships by German Submarines
Is Brought to a Head—Cabinet
Begins Series of Sitzings

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The
Spanish Government is carrying out
the threat contained in its note to
Berlin, and is now proceeding into
the execution of the same. The
Cabinet has begun a series of
sittings, and the Government is
now proceeding into the execution
of the same. The Cabinet has begun
a series of sittings, and the Govern-
ment is now proceeding into the
execution of the same.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau.
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—It is
now reported that, as foreshadowed
in previous messages, the Spanish
Government has determined to act
upon the terms of its note to Berlin
and to carry out the threat contained
in it. The Government is now
proceeding into the execution of
the same. The Cabinet has begun
a series of sittings, and the Govern-
ment is now proceeding into the
execution of the same.

By these methods the crisis as be-
tween Spain and Germany is brought
to a head and public opinion is
naturally excited and alarmed at the
prospect, but the Cabinet Ministers,
including the Premier, the Foreign
Minister and the Count de Romanos
counsel calmness and confidence
in the Government. It is stated
that, though German ships have been
sunk, a final endeavor will be
made to avoid extreme difficulties by
sending them to sea until Ger-
many has been apprised of what is
taking place.

In the meantime, the Cabinet, all the
members of which are now assembled
in Madrid, has begun its series of
sittings, which, it is stated, will last
until Friday, on which day the King
will preside, and not until then will
any statement be made about the pro-
ceedings. A high political personage
says it is expected that all decisions
taken will be unanimous, concrete and
final and will be put into force im-
mediately, and that the Cortes will
probably be convoked.

The Count de Romanos, referring
to this long Cabinet council, says:
"This is an affair of which the first
stage was the last series of Cabinet
meetings held at Madrid. The second
stage was the meeting of the Cabinet
at San Sebastian, and the third act is
the Council that is now taking place.
There will, perhaps, be an epilogue,
and it will be very short."

The Count adds that it is necessary
to have entire confidence in the Gov-
ernment. The only policy it has en-
deavored to put through is that of
strict neutrality. The Government
wishes to defend the interests of Spain
and to work for them in the fullest ac-
cord with the belligerents, but not for
anything or anybody would it, of its
own volition, depart from the most
perfect neutrality.

The censorship of the press has
been tightened and warnings
have been issued to the Madrid news-
papers that any case of publishing a
statement which might compromise
the neutrality of the nation will be
rigorously dealt with. The leading
newspapers generally indicate a seri-
ous but confident tone.

Don Roca appeals to the people to
have confidence in the patriotism of
the Government which, following upon
the torpedoing of the Casara, has now
taken a grave step in conformity with
a previous notification to Berlin. The
difference between the two Govern-
ments might now be transformed into
a diplomatic conflict, heavy with con-
sequences. The same newspaper also
states that "in the existing circum-
stances to regard the destruction of
the Spanish fleet by German subma-
rines as impossible, would be to con-
sider it as a lingering but certain
event. The present Government is
more than any other could assume
this responsibility. It is our life that
we are defending."

Impartial says: "The political
situation which has seemed calm after
the statements of the Government
has now suddenly changed, in con-
sequence of an unexpected inci-
dent, which has created greatest un-
certainty. We consider that calmness
is necessary, but we ought not to dis-
guise the fact that certain developments
and crises may be produced more or less
easily."

After late, the Foreign Minister,
had a long interview with the
American chargé d'affaires. It is an-
nounced that the negotiations had
for their object the conclusion of a com-
mercial convention between Spain and
the United States, being ended in com-
plete agreement, and that the conven-
tion will come into force immediately.

COASTAL SHIPPING LINES TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. B. Walker
has been appointed federal manager
of the coastwise steamship lines, with
offices in New York City, it is an-
nounced by the United States Railroad
Administration. These lines will con-
trol the properties now under federal
control of the Old Dominion Steamship
Company, the Ocean Steamship Com-
pany, the Southern Steamship Com-
pany, the Merchants and Miners Trans-
portation Company, the Mallory Steam-
ship Company and the Southern Pacific
Company-Atlantic Steamship Lines.

The federal manager of the coast-
wise steamship lines will have juris-
diction over all departments. This is
in line with the efforts of the Railroad
Administration to obtain a closer co-
operation between all methods of
transportation, to abolish unnecessary
offices and clerical forces, and to elim-
inate the various intermediate stages
necessary under private control, and
centralize everything in the hands of
the government. The necessity for
having railroads and coastwise steam-
ship lines under the same general
management is obvious.

Mr. McAdoo will go to New York
on Wednesday, and thence to New
England, making an inspection of the
New York, New Haven & Hartford
Railroad, including the Boston termi-
nals. He will also make an in-
spection of the Cape Cod Canal, which
has become such an important link
in New England transportation.

COERCIVE TACTICS IN STAMP SELLING

Autocratic Methods in War Sav-
ings Stamps Campaign in Illi-
nois Disclosed in Letter Made
Public by Senator Sherman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That ag-
encies acting as War Savings Stamps
committees in some sections of the
country have been using coercive
methods similar to those formerly
indulged in by representatives
of the Red Cross, was re-
vealed in the United States Senate,
on Tuesday, by Senator Sherman of
Illinois. That these coercive tactics
have been indulged in for some time
by irresponsible and self-constituted
committees in the name of the national
organization created by the President
is undoubtedly the case. There is no
evidence whatever that the responsible
officials at headquarters have in any
way sanctioned such methods as were
revealed in the letter which Senator
Sherman, on Tuesday, inserted in the
Congressional Record. There is, on the
other hand, every reason to believe
that the autocratic methods disclosed
in this letter will meet the utter dis-
approval of the men at the head of
the War Savings Stamps organization.

A particularly bad feature of this
coercive and autocratic method of get-
ting subscriptions is found in the fact
that the President's name is associated
with threats to blacklist individuals
who have not subscribed and who are
called upon to appear before local
War Savings Stamps committees or
other committees acting as intermedi-
aries and to give reasons why they
have not subscribed for War Savings
Stamps.

The letter introduced in the Record
on Tuesday refers to Illinois, where
apparently pressure has been brought
to bear on school teachers who for
any reason failed to subscribe. This
letter, which was addressed to a
school teacher, was presumably in cir-
cular form and speaks for itself. It
is as follows:

Hamilton, Ill., July 20, 1918.
"Dear Sir: According to our reports
(Continued on page two, column six)

DISMEMBERMENT OF AUSTRIA SOUGHT

United States, in Recognizing
Tzecho-Slovaks as Belliger-
ents, Strikes Blow at the Joint
Foes of World Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert Lan-
sing, Secretary of State, on behalf of
the United States Government, on
Tuesday recognized the Tzecho-Slov-
vak nation as a belligerent, and also
recognized the Tzecho-Slovak National
Council, of which Professor Masaryk
is president, as a de facto govern-
ment. This act follows the recognition
by the Allies, but goes farther than the recognition of
the United Kingdom and France, in that
it recognizes the Tzecho-Slovak army
and the National Council.

As the United States is in a position
to give most of the immediate material
assistance necessary, the step an-
nounced by the Secretary of State is
taken to mean that this government
considers the Tzecho-Slovak nation the
nucleus to which will be drawn all the
elements of Russia, including Siberia,
which later will become a federation
of states. This government's action
also is the first official step that has
been taken looking to the dismember-
ment of Austria-Hungary.

The President and Secretary Lan-
sing had been considering the ques-
tion of recognition for a number of
days. On Tuesday morning, Profes-
sor Masaryk was summoned to Sec-
retary Lansing's office, where the sec-
retary handed to the Tzecho-Slovak
leader the following document:

"The Tzecho-Slovak peoples, having
taken up arms against the German and
Austro-Hungarian empires, and hav-
ing placed organized armies in the
field, which are waging war against
those empires under officers of their
own nationality and in accordance
with the rules and practices of civil-
ized nations; and

"The Tzecho-Slovaks, having, in
prosecution of their independent pur-
poses in the present war, confided su-
preme political authority to the
Tzecho-Slovak National Council.

"The Government of the United
States recognizes that a state of bel-
ligerency exists between the Tzecho-
Slovaks thus organized and the Ger-
man and Austro-Hungarian empires.
It also recognizes the Tzecho-Slov-
vak National Council as a de facto
belligerent government, clothed with
proper authority to direct the military
and political affairs of the
Tzecho-Slovaks.

"The Government of the United
States further declares that it is pre-
pared to enter formally into relations
with the de facto government thus
recognized for the purpose of prosec-
uting the war against the common
enemy, the empires of Germany and
Austria-Hungary."

Later in the day Professor Masaryk
gave out the following statement:
"Mr. Lansing handed me the declara-
tion today at 12 o'clock. I read it
and thanked him very heartily, as
indeed I value the American recog-
nition of our army, the National Coun-
cil and nation very highly. Mr. Lan-
sing's explanations confirmed what I
have read myself in the wording of
his declaration.

"The American recognition differs
from the French and British, in that
these recognize the right to our in-
dependence directly, whereas, Mr. Lan-
sing's wording recognizes, in the first
place, our army and the National
Council. But speaking of the Tzecho-
Slovaks, the declaration denotes our
whole nation. The British text recog-
nizes our National Council as the de
facto government. The United States
recognizes our National Council as the
de facto government. The United States
lays stress on the belligerency, and
they emphasize the organization of
(Continued on page four, column three)

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FORCED VACCINATION IS NOW ABOLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—A
bill has been passed by the Legisla-
ture abolishing enforced vaccina-
tion.

ALLEGED GERMAN HOLD ON METALS

Australian Prime Minister Asserts
That the American Metal
Company Is Name Under
Which Enemy Keeps Control

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
Allied Maritime Transport Council was
held on two successive days last week
at Lancaster House, London. It is un-
derstood that various questions re-
garding tonnage and supply were
discussed, and important decisions
reached and on the conclusion of the
deliberations, Lord Robert Cecil, Pres-
ident of the Council, made an impor-
tant announcement concerning the
pooling of allied shipping, at dinner at
the Ritz Hotel, and also referred to the
pooling of allied food supplies, and the
council sitting at Paris, which coordi-
nates all the Allies' needs regarding
munitions. M. Clementel, the French
Minister of Commerce, who followed
him, termed his speech a deed, and at
the same time, a program, and added:
"It is a practical rendering of the first
idea of our alliance, the realization of
which we have been pursuing during
three years, namely, equality of sacri-
fice."

Lord Robert Cecil opened with a
warm tribute to Dr. Page, the former
American Ambassador in London, de-
claring that if disaster was avoided
during very difficult times in the dim
and distant past, when America was
not yet a co-belligerent in this war,
the credit was very largely due to him.
Now, he rejoiced they were on
smoother ground, but even so, they
would miss greatly his unfailing tact
and good temper, his broad wisdom
and sympathy, his great courage and
insight. They were assets invaluable
in such a time as this, and Lord
Robert was satisfied that when the
history of this period comes to be
written, no small place will be allotted
in the gallery of those who have per-
formed their part in this great strug-
gle for freedom and justice, to that
good fellow and great Ambassador,
Walter Hines Page.

Passing to the question of the
Allied Maritime Transport Council, Lord
Robert said it had grown since its
establishment last December at a
meeting of all the Allies, and its or-
ganization had been completed. It
now had a very elaborate system of
committees, but its central idea re-
mained what it always was—the nec-
essity of allied control for allied
supply. Lately, there had been much
to cheer them in the newspapers, but
that was no reason for diminished
vigilance. Now was the time to strike a
definite and final blow at the enemy,
and while the actual fighting was in
other hands, and in hands that gave
them no anxiety, they must arrange to
feed the army, and for that, apart from
the question of the civil population,
they had not to pool all their re-
sources. They had got to bring to-
gether the whole economic strength
of all the Allies. That, said Lord
Robert, was easy to say, but not so
easy to perform. In this, and in many
other matters, the Allies were fight-
ing under certain disadvantages, im-
posed by various circumstances. Their
enemies had been content to enslave
themselves to the German General
Staff, and that gave them a certain
unity of control, a certain perfection
of machinery difficult for the Allies
to imitate, for after all, the essential
part of the latter's struggle was that
they were free nations rightly claim-
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decide, each for themselves, what was
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to cheer them in the newspapers, but
that was no reason for diminished
vigilance. Now was the time to strike a
definite and final blow at the enemy,
and while the actual fighting was in
other hands, and in hands that gave
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feed the army, and for that, apart from
the question of the civil population,
they had not to pool all their re-
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of all the Allies. That, said Lord
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other matters, the Allies were fight-
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there have been successful infantry engagements in front of our new positions.

"Between the Scarpe and the Somme the British continued their attacks. Southeast of Arras they succeeded, by putting in strong superior forces, in thrusting back the infantry line on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road. On the line of Etain, the eastern fringe of Dury, east of Cagnicourt, northwest of Quéant and the northern fringe of Noreuil we held the enemy thrust. Enemy attempts, several times repeated, to press further forward over the heights before Dury and east of Cagnicourt against the canal failed, owing to the intervention of our reserves, which were in readiness.

"Enemy attacks made on both sides of Bapaume, in part with tanks and in part after the strongest artillery preparation, were repulsed.

"North of the Somme, after vigorous engagements, we retained the heights east of Sully-Salliel, Moislans, Alzoucourt-le-Haut and the eastern fringe of Péronne.

"On both sides of the Nesle-Ham railway line reserve infantry regiment D.271, which especially distinguished itself in recent engagements, yesterday also repulsed repeated French attacks.

"Apart from this there was only artillery activity between the Somme and the Oise.

"After the strongest artillery preparation for several hours the French, supported by Moroccans and Americans, attacked in the afternoon between the Oise and the Aisne. Attacks launched from the plain of the Ailette against Pierremande and Polémbray failed under fire.

"At isolated places our counter-attack drove the enemy back. In a portion of the wood west and south of Coucy-le-Château, the enemy pressed back our foremost line somewhat from the Ailette.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne very strong enemy attacks several times repeated failed. The Gafde Cuirassiers and the eighth dragons, up to and including yesterday, had repulsed 16 enemy attacks and always succeeded in holding the positions entrusted to them.

"Yesterday we shot down 13 enemy balloons and 55 airplanes, 36 on the Arras battlefield. Twenty-six of these were brought down by the chaser squadron now under the leadership of First Lieutenant Loez, who achieved his thirty-fifth aerial victory."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued a communiqué, tonight, which reads:

"Between Péronne and the Seneffe River our progress continued today after the heavy enemy defeat yesterday.

"We have reached a general line from Ytres, through Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, Baralle and Rumaucourt to Lécuse.

"Hostile rearguards, resisting our advance, have been driven back. Heavy casualties have been inflicted upon the retreating German columns.

"On the outskirts of Lens and east and north of Givency, our posts have been slightly advanced.

"We have progressed southeast of Steenwerck and entered Wulverghem during the night."

"Large numbers of the enemy retiring in close formation over the ridge northwest of Equancourt were successfully engaged by our batteries.

"In his hurried retreat quantities of stores and matériel of all kinds have been abandoned by the enemy and have fallen into our hands.

"As the result of a successful operation carried out this morning south of the Lys River, English troops have taken Hichebourg-St. Vaast and established themselves on the line of the La Bassée road between the place and Estaires which is in our possession.

"A number of prisoners and a few guns were captured by us in this attack."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The War Office issued a statement, tonight, which reads as follows:

"Our operations, carried out yesterday south of the River Scarpe, were completely successful. The enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defenses of the Drocourt-Quéant system, with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole battlefield.

"In the course of yesterday's battle, in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we captured 10,000 prisoners.

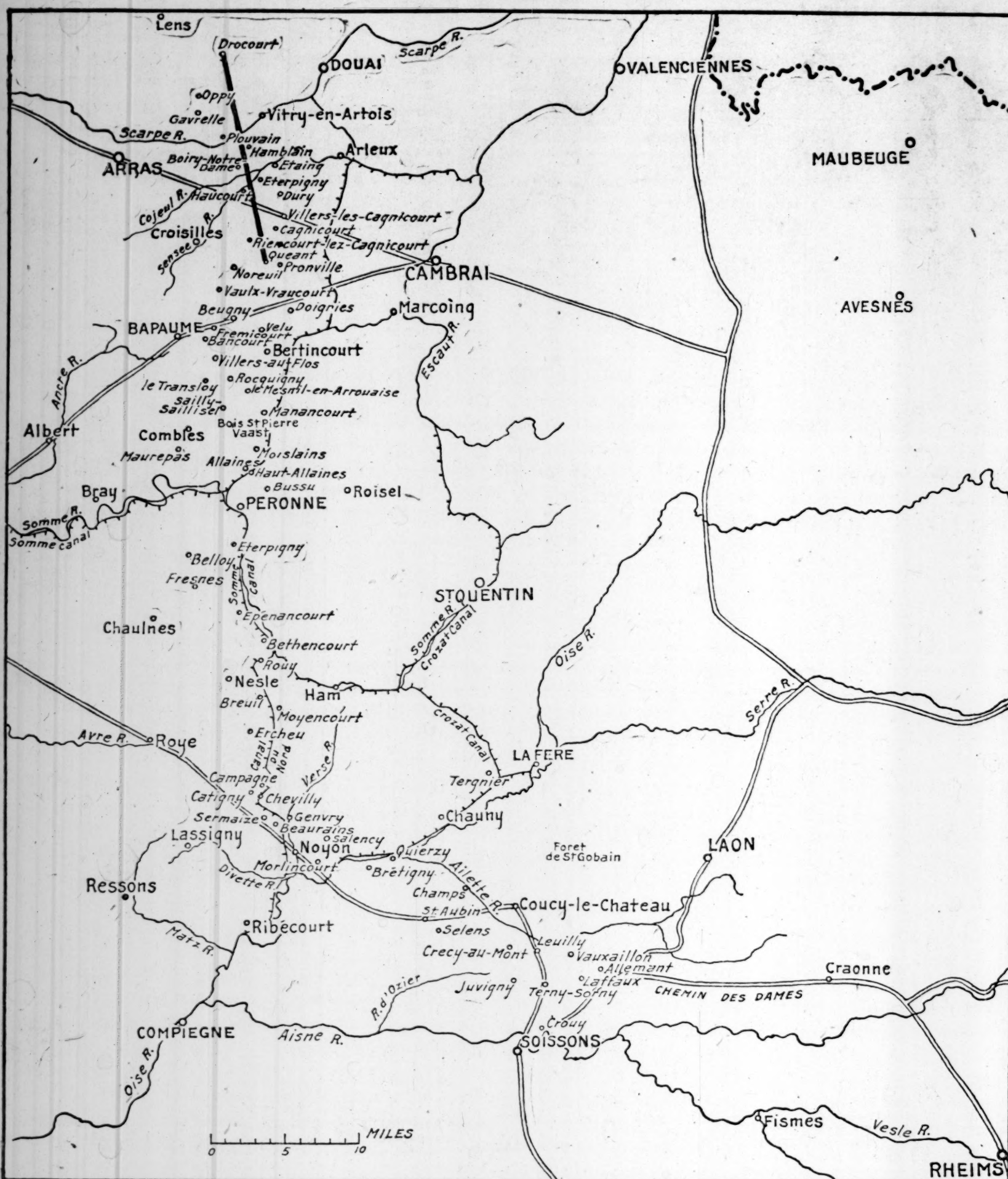
"We are now advancing and are reported to have entered Pronville, Dugies and Bertincourt.

"Canadian troops showed the greatest skill and courage yesterday in storming the Drocourt-Quéant line. These lines had been perfected by the enemy in the past 18 months.

"They provided the most formidable obstacle, as they had been furnished with every device of modern engineering.

"The enemy had reinforced his defenses here to such a degree that on a front of 8000 yards no less than 11 German divisions were identified.

"Undeterred by the strength of his



Where the Allies are advancing

Map shows the points behind the Drocourt-Quéant switch line where Sir Douglas Haig has advanced and their relation to the Douai-Cambrai-Valenciennes triangle, and, further south, in the region of Soissons the villages taken by General Mangin, the capture of which menace the German hold on the Chemin des Dames

defensive organization, the Canadians, assisted admirably by British troops on their left, carried all before them.

"South of the Canadian corps, English, Scottish and naval troops of the seventeenth corps, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ferguson, Bart., K. C. B., K. C. M. G., M. V. O., D. S. O., performed no less a gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Quéant and Hindenburg systems.

"These defenses were of the most formidable character, but our troops swept over and around them, encircling Quéant from the north, with the result that this important pivot fell into our hands at nightfall.

"The tank corps again assisted materially in the success of these operations."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office issued a statement, tonight, which says:

"On Tuesday night near Epenancourt, we crossed the Somme and further to the south we gained a footing in Geny, east of the Canal du Nord, capturing 200 prisoners.

"East of Noyon we made new progress, reaching the environs of Salency. "Lively artillery fighting continues in the whole region between the Ailette and the Aisne.

"Yesterday we captured 1200 prisoners.

"Enemy raids against Viols were without result.

"Eastern theater: On Sunday, west of the Vardar River, British forces captured enemy works near Alcaamak, taking 50 prisoners.

"Counter-attacks repulsed two enemy coups de main on the Serbian front.

"Aviators of the Allies bombed Hudovo and Ghevli encampments and depots.

"In the Struma Valley two hostile airplanes were brought down."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"During the night there were artillery actions on the front of the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne.

"Enemy raids along the Vesle River and in the Vosges region were without result."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Austro-Hungarian detachments were driven back yesterday by the Italian advanced posts at Stelvio and Tonale on the western end of the Austro-Italian front, the War Office announced today.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General

Pershing in his communiqué for Monday, says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 2, 1918.

"Section A. North of the Aisne our troops have continued to advance, in spite of the strong resistance of the enemy, and have taken the village of Torny-Sorny. In the operations yesterday in this region they captured 572 prisoners, two 105-calibre guns and 78 machine guns. North of the Vesle two local hostile attacks west of Fismes were repulsed with loss."

Overseas Cavalry Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The High Commissioner for Australia has received a dispatch from Mr. Gullett, the official war correspondent with the Australian forces in Palestine, stating that General Allenby, while presenting 38 decorations to the Anzac mounted division, warmly congratulated the troops "on their brilliant and consistent work carried out in a summer the severest since the crossing of the canal."

Hostile Aeroplanes Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Ten hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday and two driven down out of control," Sir Douglas Haig's aviation communiqué reported tonight.

"Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions in 24 hours."

Paris and British Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The British victory below the Scarpe is the great topic in Paris today. In that manner so characteristic of the French the capital importance of the event and the enormous possibilities in the near future are discussed on the boulevards. It is long since Paris has been so elated over war news and the city may best be described as being on a high tide.

At the same time the press wisely refrains from enlarging too much upon the immediate effect of the victory.

Position on Western Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Early today The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learned that the British were reported in Dury and on the western edge of Cagnicourt. On a five-mile front, no less than seven German divisions have been identified from prisoners taken. Noreuil and Villers-aux-Flores were also captured early today.

Sunday—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from information reaching London this evening that the British have made a breach in the Quéant-Drocourt line, on a six-mile front. Le Transloy is

from 300 to 900 feet. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on this airfield within 24 hours.

"The Ebrange railways were attacked from a height of 90 feet and every bomb made a direct hit.

"Fires were started at the Burbach Works, and good bursts were observed. All of our machines returned safely."

Captured German Order

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AT THE FRONT—An order to German gunners to brace up and quit their recent ragged work has been issued by General von Ludendorff. The order was found on captured German soldiers and complaints of the recent inferiority of the German artillery, while admitting the "startling results," of the British fire, which, according to von Ludendorff's own admission, has put out of action 13 per cent of the German guns. Von Ludendorff orders increased counter-battery work.

War Compensation Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Joseph Reinach proposes that at the close of the war specific German towns shall be made to compensate the French towns destroyed by the enemy. For instance Berlin should be held responsible for the damage done to Paris, Hamburg for Lille, Cologne for Soissons and Munich for Amiens.

NEW REVENUE BILL REACHES CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After three months of hard work on the most drastic revenue measure ever proposed to Congress, the new bill, calculated to yield approximately \$8,000,000,000, or one-third of the total estimated cost of the war for the current fiscal year, was reported to the House on Tuesday by Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A telegram from the British Consul-General at Ispahan states that owing to the Turkish oppression surviving Armenians have fled from Turkey after a brave resistance and 2000 refugees from Van are travelling southwards from Hamadan. He appeals for funds and for English and American help to rescue the survivors.

COERCIVE TACTICS IN STAMP SELLING

(Continued from page one)

you were not among the number who registered your purchases and intended purchases on June 28 of war savings stamps in compliance with President Wilson's proclamation.

"Our board has received absolute instructions to report all those not reporting, as delinquent. We have, however, obtained an extension till next Wednesday, July 24. Will you please report, before next Wednesday evening to the secretary of our board of education personally on your war savings stamps purchases. We are required to give amount of war savings stamps (\$5 stamps) you have purchased and total amount you expect yet to purchase before the end of the year 1918. All such reports will then be tabulated and sent in to general headquarters for review.

"All persons not making purchases of stamps must appear and give reason for failure to do so.

(Signed) "Board of Education, District No. 139, "E. M. LEROY, Secretary."

Such a board of education, as Senator Sherman explained, would have unusual powers in that it could blacklist a teacher and so deprive him of his position unless he subscribed. In such a case interference with the personal freedom of the individual and an attempt to destroy his or her professional standing would go hand in hand. It will be seen that the mention of the President's proclamation is linked in this letter with the order (from an unknown source) "to report all those not reporting, as delinquent."

Presumably this order referred to came from higher up, and the question of importance is, who issued the order? Senators interpreted it as not only unwarranted and illegal, but singularly pernicious in view of the splendid and liberal response made by the people to all the demands of the government.

Far from furthering the success of the Liberty loans or the War Savings Stamps campaigns, such instances of autocracy and coercion as revealed in the Senate on Tuesday will, it was pointed out, undermine the faith of the individuals concerned in the sincerity of this government's stand before the world on behalf of the basic rights of the individual. The same coercive tactics have been applied in the case of Liberty bonds, and people have been compelled to subscribe under threat. This, it is believed, is a condition which if permitted to continue would react most unfavorably on the prosecution of the war.

"I do not know," said Senator Sherman, "that the President has any power to issue a proclamation to the teachers of public schools ordering them to subscribe for stamps. I do not believe he has done so. This is an extra-official statement to compel those, probably, who hold their position from the board of education in the particular place to subscribe. I think it my duty to protest against such a usurpation of authority or such an abuse of power. The American people are not ready, either, in that particular district, to subscribe to such autocratic treatment. We have voluntarily given liberally of our means."

"I agree with the Senator that it is a most extraordinary document," said Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"It certainly appears to me as it does to the Senator from Colorado," said Mr. Sherman. "It has all the authority of a distress for the collection of taxes, and seems to present an obligatory duty. I wish to seasonably make my protest here against it in the hope that it may have proper publicity and be checked."

Administration Attacked

Illinois Senator Declares in Prepared Address That Politics Is Rampant

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a lengthy prepared address on what he called "Unofficial and personal government," Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, made an attack in the Senate on Tuesday upon President Wilson and his administration, and particularly upon Col. E. M. House, the President's personal friend and adviser.

With ironical references to the President's recent statement that politics was adjourned, the Senator asserted that, having elected the President "almost single-handed," Colonel House and a coterie of Texas politicians were "in the saddle and doing politics in the same old way."

Under pretense of war powers, he said, the Administration was placing control of the country in the hands of a few politicians and labor leaders, to be used relentlessly for the election of party candidates now and a President in 1920.

"I denounce," he added, "a political autocracy covertly engaged, when the nation is in the stress of war, in undermining institutional civil liberty."

Colonel House was characterized by Senator Sherman as "this alleged, unelected, unofficial assistant President."

The Senator gave an analysis of a novel said to have been written by Colonel House, which he described as an autobiography telling a tale of politics, civil war, love and reform with a meat axe showing how to get rid of the Constitution.

Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, was referred to as "one who thinks of the war as 3000 miles away and talks glibly of quantity production of combat airplanes, delays three months the draft law amendment of 1918 opposes universal military training and says Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge were drunks and chicken thieves, only to be declared

by executive proclamation to be the most capable official that distinguished functionary ever knew."

Regarding the Secretary of Commerce, Senator Sherman said he had made "some sparkling contributions to trade," including the "shocking information that high cost of living was caused by too many delivery wagons, an epic on fish and clams along with a sonnet or two on sheep-killing dogs."

Former Secretary Bryan, the Senator declared, resigned when he had "played second fiddle long enough and his power for harm had waned."

"Politics began there and it has never adjourned since in domestic affairs," said Mr. Sherman. "Was there ever a more sordid revelation of selfish, time-serving politics with the first executive office next only to the President shuffled about as plunder to suit partisan ends?"

In criticizing Col. House, Senator Sherman said that as personal representative envoy of the President while abroad, he "exercised unofficial and usurped powers of government," and "his gratuitous advice to settle the U-boat dispute provoked the derision of Germany and the impatience of the Allies."

Declaring the administration sought even to dictate Republican candidates in Republican states, the senator said: "Ford is to be made senator from Michigan by executive order."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MISSOURI

The Kansas City (Mo.) Woman's Branch of the Citizens Dry Alliance is rapidly perfecting the organization, according to The American Issue.

The Woman's Branch of the Dry Alliance is already affiliated with about fifty of the religious, social and philanthropic associations of the city and before election day next November they expect to reach every woman of this city and place in her hands a membership card. Leaders of the association confidently predict that most of these approached will enroll and become active workers in the fight to make Missouri dry.

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GRAVE OUTLOOK FOR
GERMAN SHIPPING

Writer in Vorwärts Sees a Critical Period for Shipbuilding Firms If the Entente Institutes an Economic War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—An article in Vorwärts by Paul Müller of Hamburg discusses the present position of German shipping and shipbuilding, the economic importance of which to the nation and the world was so great, it observes, in times of peace. The position of the large shipping firms in Hamburg and Bremen (representing nine-tenths of the German shipping firms generally) has not been widely known during the war, it continues, since all the large concerns—not merely those in Hamburg and Bremen—have been excused by the government from the obligation of publishing their annual reports for the years 1914-17. It is certain, however, that all the large transatlantic lines, as well as the smaller businesses have suffered severely from the war, and it will be sufficient to state that, apart from the enormous losses in shipping and cargo-space, large shipping firms which before the war paid dividends averaging from five to six per cent, at best have earned dividends of three per cent, which were usually obtained, not by merchant shipping, but by other business enterprises. Such voyages as they undertook were accomplished either at a loss, or at a profit only covering the working costs, which were enormously increased, especially in the case of large shipping firms and huge liners by no means suited for North Sea or Baltic sailings.

If, notwithstanding all this, the majority of German shipping firms have been forced to increase considerably their share capital, this is largely due to the inadequacy of their existing capital, even after the Imperial subsidy paid them in virtue of the Reconstruction Act, for a sufficient reconstruction of their fleet, since the prices for shipbuilding have increased by 300 per cent or 350 per cent. The shipping firms, Herr Müller predicts, will find it a heavier burden to rebuild the German commercial—and especially transatlantic fleet, in spite of state subsidies, than it will to construct it originally. These firms, he adds, have nothing to do with the wild stock exchange speculations in shipping shares, and have no power to check them. They can only say that such speculators will be sadly disillusioned.

The smaller shipping firms which have their offices in the Baltic harbors, from Flensburg to Königsberg, and carry the North Sea and Baltic trade can show better results for 1916-1917 than the great German transatlantic lines, he continues. These smaller lines by voyages along the German coast and to Scandinavian harbors, especially in the ore trade, have obtained freight rates and charterings which have brought them considerable gains in spite of high working costs and insurances. Fifteen or 20 of these firms were in a position to distribute in 1916 dividends of 5 to 25 per cent, and some stock companies paid as much as 40 per cent. The universal want of cargo space, the immensely increased cost of construction and the speculation in high future freight rates have enormously raised the prices for old sailing vessels and steamers in Germany. Ships fetching in peace a price of 200 marks per ton, now fetch 600-700 marks per ton. These are results of the war attained by a continually decreasing part, perhaps a tenth, of the German shipping firms, nine-tenths of them, especially in the North Sea ports, are faced by the ruin of their former supremacy.

The position of German shipbuilding in the years 1914-1915 forms a strong contrast, Herr Müller writes, to that of the large German shipping firms. In the last peace years hardly any German industry was in a more precarious situation than German shipbuilding so far as profit-making went. The war brought about a striking change. The German shipyards, without any competition to fear, worked almost exclusively for the navy. Their orders for new shipping increased immensely after the war had started, their balances swelled, and shareholders in German shipyards who had in peace times to put up with meager dividends or even deficits, now receive dividends of 10 or 20 per cent, despite large sums being put to reserve, considerable increases of capital, and colossal extension of works. As a result there is great briskness of speculation and many new shipbuilding undertakings are being initiated.

It is unquestionable, Herr Müller concludes, that the period following the war will see a boom in the German shipbuilding industry, but this can obviously only last for five or six years, when the tide will turn and most of the mushroom growth of shipyards will go bankrupt. This picture of the future may be gloomy, he writes, but it is useless to ignore the critical situation of the majority of German shipowners and to disregard the menacing attitude of the Entente Powers who threaten an economic war when the present war is ended.

NEW GIANT GUN FACTORY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, London, Sept. 3.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Neville Island ordnance plant being built by the United States Steel Corporation near Pittsburgh will cost \$150,000,000. The tract upon which the plant is being built will cover 1000 acres. Raw materials will move into one side of the island and go out of the other in the form of giant guns, the smallest to be 14-inch pieces.



The Inigo Jones piazza, Covent Garden market

COVENT GARDEN
CHANGES HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Some 4½ years ago a tremendous interest was aroused not only in financial circles, but generally throughout the country by the news that Mr. Mallabry-Deeley, member of Parliament for the Harrow division of Middlesex, and one of the greatest purchasers of freehold property in London in recent years, had acquired the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden Estate. As already reported, the property has now again changed hands, having been purchased by the Covent Garden Estate Company, Ltd.

The estate covers 18 acres of land which ranks amongst the most valuable property in London. It includes the Covent Garden Market, Drury Lane Theater, and the Royal Opera House. The original negotiations were for the purchase of the property for £2,000,000.

The estate was granted by the Crown in 1552 to George Russell, Earl of Bedford, and its annual values were then estimated at £6 6s. 8d. Today, the Opera House and the three theaters standing on the ground alone represent a net rental of £24,000 per annum, whilst the market itself produces a rental of £25,000 per annum.

Quite apart from anything else, the history of the estate is a remarkable one. On it is Drury Lane Theater, famous beyond all others in the history of the stage. Close by is Covent Garden Opera House, which opened its doors with the production of Congreve's "Way of the World," and later on was the scene of the first production of Handel's oratorios. Just across the road is Bow Street Police Court; whilst the 26 streets which occupy the ground all have their history, though none of them is so rich in history as Drury Lane itself.

The most interesting part of the estate, however, is the market. Covent Garden is a corruption of Convent Garden, and the garden originally belonged to the abbey and convent of the monastery of Westminster. Here the monks grew their vegetables within the seclusion of a lofty brick wall. When, however, Henry VIII laid his hands upon the monasteries, the garden was presented to the Duke of Somerset, and it was on his attainder, some years later, that it



A corner of Covent Garden market

with the seven acre field known as Longacre, and separated from it by a line of elms, passed into the hands of the Earl of Bedford.

In due time, the hucksters who sold the produce of the garden made demands for something more than the "wooden walls beyond the wall," and the design for a new market was entrusted to Inigo Jones, who not only designed the market itself, but the famous piazza on the north and east sides. This piazza became one of the best known promenades in the capital. Any connection, however, of the market with literary London is long a thing of the past.

UNITED STATES WAR
EXPENSES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Government war expenditures in August broke all monthly records by more than \$100,000,000, amounting to \$1,714,000,000 on reports up to Tuesday. Later reports may raise this by \$50,000,000. Ordinary war expenses amounted to \$1,468,000,000, or \$209,000,000 more than July's high record. This did not include outlays of last Saturday, yet to be tabulated. Loans to the Allies were reported as \$244,000,000, not including Saturday.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE
EXPLAINED IN SPAIN

Mr. La Guardia Tells Spanish Audience Their Friendship Is Sought — Compares American With German Methods

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There has lately been in Madrid Mr. F. M. La Guardia, a member of the United States House of Representatives, who has been traveling through Spain in order to make a personal study of the present industrial and mercantile situation of the country. Before coming to the capital he had spent some days in Barcelona, where he had long conferences with many of the leading business men of the most active city in the country. Having regard to the peculiar position which Spain at present holds in international politics, and the severe criticism to which she is being subjected, as well as the warnings that are being conveyed to her from some important quarters that her policy may not insure her that after-war prosperity which she imagines will be the case, since the Allies may remember in the future that in times of difficulty she was not always their best and most exclusive friend, the plain talk that Mr. La Guardia had with Spain, in the form of an interview that he gave, is peculiarly interesting.

"One is refreshed and happy," he said, "when one arrives in a country that is not at war. The circumstance at first seems somewhat strange. In Spain, however, one sees the signs of peace everywhere. I see it on the face of all Spaniards, men, women, and children. You all seem happy and very busy with your affairs, and I can assure you that the people of the United States are glad that Spain enjoys this tranquillity and happiness. We Americans must do all we can, in spite of an enemy who claims to be your friend, to maintain our commerce

with Spain, so that the Spanish people may have plenty of work to do and may derive all advantages that result from their labor. We know that it is necessary for your commerce that the Spanish manufacturers should continue to work. We are trying to help you in this matter so that your industry and commerce may prosper. With this object, the United States will continue to send you the raw materials of which you have need, and you know very well that if the United States does not send you these your manufacturers cannot continue to work. Nobody can deny that. Surely then it is inconceivable that anyone can tell me that German submarines are to be found lurking along the Spanish coast with the object of sinking every Spanish ship that carries raw materials which will enable Spanish factories to remain at work? Well, then, are the Germans and Austrians at war against Spain and against the Spanish working class when they try in this way to deprive the people of their means of living? Certainly it is not the United States that the German submarines injure when they sink a Spanish ship with a cargo of cotton intended for the factories of Catalonia. Why then do they insist on destroying Spanish commerce without taking into account the destination of the cargoes or their nature?"

"Let us take for example the case of the Villa de Soler. This vessel, like the majority of Spanish ships that have been torpedoed, was not being used for the transport of contraband of war nor was she going to a country that is at war with Germany. The Villa de Soler was proceeding from Italy to Spain and was bound for the port of Barcelona. Here we have, therefore, a very typical case. It is that of a Spanish ship, bound for a Spanish port with a cargo of jute, belonging to Spanish business men and intended for Spanish factories that give employment to thousands of Spanish people. Can any reasonable man find any justification whatsoever for this flagrant crime against the sovereignty of a nation and against the rights of private property? Besides, those who are directly prejudiced by the sinking of the Villa de Soler are the Spanish working classes, who work for their daily bread, and are entirely innocent of everything connected with the war. These workmen must remain idle and without wages because their factories cannot continue without raw materials. The ship and its cargo may be insured; the losses of the Spanish workmen are not, and therefore these are damages for which there is no compensation. The United States will frustrate the intentions of the Germans who wish to destroy Spanish industry, and to do so they will send these raw materials to Spain so that Spanish industry will not suffer disturbance."

"Of course the Spanish people have the right to feel sympathy for any belligerent as it pleases them. The people of the United States desire your friendship, and we are not ashamed of proclaiming the fact publicly. We do not come to seek your appreciation with vain words, with fine promises for the future, and with insidious propaganda. We desire to be judged by our performances, by our positive proofs of good faith toward Spain. Let us declare ourselves. We are trying to cooperate with you so that your industry may continue to develop and in order that you may maintain your commercial relations with the rest of the world. Germany, meanwhile, is trying to weaken the Spanish nation, ruining your industries and destroying your mercantile fleet. Since 1915 Germany has sunk 78 of your ships with a total tonnage exceeding 160,000. If a close examination is made of the circumstances of the torpedoed vessels, it will be seen that they were not devoted to contraband of war nor were they assisting in any way whatever the allied nations against Germany. They were employed in carrying on a legitimate trade on the high seas, where they enjoyed full rights of navigation and were serving the interests of the industry and commerce of Spain. The majority of them were bound for Spain laden with raw materials for the Spanish factories. The fact that Germany is at war and condemned to defeat is no justification for her destruction of the Spanish mercantile fleet. And yet she is doing everything possible to destroy it. Is Germany disposed to sell a single one of her ships that have been at anchor in Spanish waters since 1914? Assuredly not. Germany does not desire that Spanish commerce may prosper."

"On the other hand we are desirous that our trade with Spain shall develop. We propose to assist it at the cost of any sacrifice on our part. In these times of scarcity we know that we can help ourselves by means of our raw materials, and doubtless we may apportion to you such as may be necessary for the well-being of your industries. We understand that if we are to have your friendship in the future we must prove our friendship in the present. Compare the attitude of ours with that of Germany?"

"Can all the German promises or all the very exaggerated boasts of German propagandists restore to their families more than 60 Spanish sailors who have fallen victims of the German submarines? Why must the brave Spanish sailor, who for centuries and centuries has sailed the seas, run the risk of being assassinated when he is accomplishing an honorable and legitimate service? Can the German agents look any Spaniard in the face and answer these questions? Can all the hymns of hate that are written and sung in Germany find any echo in the hearts of the people of the country of the great Granados, the splendid composer who was on his way home from the United States to Spain and was drowned as the result of a German torpedo? This famous artist, glory and pride of Spain, was not dealing in any contraband of war. Granados was going home to his own country with his wife after having propagated Spanish art in the western hemisphere. His genial art, was it doing any injury to German culture? The United States received him with applause and loaded him with honors. Germany lay in hiding and assassinated him. There is great danger of an increase of submarine activity against Spanish merchant ships. On the other hand the submarine blockade against England has been a complete fiasco. At the present time the German submarines are afraid to attack the merchant ships of the belligerent nations because such ships carry guns and daily destroy submarines. Therefore to maintain illusions among their own people and to justify their cowardly activity, it is natural that they should seek the innocent and unarmed ships of the neutrals."

"Now, in summary, the case is this," said Mr. La Guardia in conclusion, "that we wish to do business with Spain. Under present conditions we in the United States can do more for Spain than Spain can do for us. After the war, transactions will be carried through in conditions of equality with reciprocal profit and mutual advantages. On the other hand, business with Germany will mean what it has always meant — commercial domination and industrial exploitation on the part of the Germanic empire."

"So our victory represents your prosperity."

THE HILL

The wood was a fine place to be in when the sun was setting, being, as it is, on the very utmost top of a hill, and this sunset of peculiar value. The trees—pines—tower up into the sky, and are so knit together overhead, that, in the very center of the wood, the light was green toned and dim. The trunks of the pines grow straight and ruddy. The sun was sinking behind a distant range of hills. Its level rays penetrated the edges of the wood very directly and made blazing, fiery spots upon the trunks. It turned the pine needles under foot into a royal flooring of venetian red. Here and there old bracken leaves, which had survived from last year, caught the general frenzy and glowed like coals fallen out of a furnace, but this season's bracken that grows anywhere it can, was of a pure cool green, that suggested jade. The day had been clear, a clear blue sky and clear air. The sky possessing the fine quality of painted ivory, leaf and branch telling amply upon it, and against the masses of their own foliage very sharply, but missing the virtue of fusion that belongs to a gray day and a gray sky. It was, however, none the less beautiful for that. Indeed among the tall pines as the sun sank, the evening led nothing to be desired.

This wood is seldom visited since it leads to nowhere, nor is there any track or footpath through it. The walker must, therefore, be guided by his inclination or by the light. For an evening's exploring, without a set purpose, the absence of a regular path presents no disadvantages, indeed, it allows room most agreeably for latitude and choice. In this place, especially, a footpath would be a superfluity. The ground rises so steeply out of the cultivated country below that all people, bent on business, go round the foot of the hill. They go, in fact, as the footpaths lead them, which is direct, from one village to another. The separate purpose and direction of each path can be easily traced from the summit of the hill. Young crops in the furrows ascend as high upon the hill as the plow can work to prepare the soil for them. Then the furrows cease abruptly and a wide space of grass and brush circles the slope of the hill like a band. The wood crowns the hill.

On its outer edges above the band, the trees are small. These have to bear the brunt of every storm that blows, and they carry the marks of it upon them. Inclining toward the slope of the hill, they stoop inward as if to gain the protection of the larger trees, although themselves actually affording protection to those trees. Curiously enough every flower that blooms has been, as it were, herded up the hill beyond the crops. The circling band is in consequence, from May to October or longer, nothing but a tangled bed of flowers. On this evening the tawny yellow of the tansy was mainly in possession of the lower portion of the unplowed land. Golden rod, able nevertheless to hold its own, was flourishing its young plumes about in the breeze, plumes which were at their loveliest, being yet the pale, green, lemon tinted plume that comes before the full blown flower. Sweet fern had the acres having complacently leaped the slope upon acres of land that separated it from others of its kind. Against the rich dark under the trees, the stalks of the evening primrose held up a few delicate blossoms, fragile and pale! Below, in the rough tussle for life of the golden rod and the tansy, their beauty would have been lost. Touched lightly against a background, as transparent as water in shadow, every petal told acutely. These things belong to the easterly side of the hill which is approached through a field of corn, more than shoulder high. On the other side, the side toward the sunset, things are different.

Facing the splendor of the sky, but still in the half light under the trees, the pines, on the border of the wood, showed velvet black on a sheet of radiant copper. The under brush, on the edge, strung across with spider webs, made a curious network of flame against the tremendous blazing of the afterglow for the sun had just gone down. There were no rising mists, no shadow of a cloud to cool or tone it, and the color seemed inexhaustible. With renewed force it blazed along the heavens. It lighted upon foliage that had been green and dyed it orange and madder with clear brown in the shadows. The atmosphere was still. Birds were silent. In the stillness every faintest movement could be heard. Then, almost imperceptibly, the light began to fade and the wide valley below fell into twilight, a violet blue prevailing.

The ground on this westerly side of the hill descended abruptly toward the low country, not sloping steeply as on the east, but leaping down, rock by rock, until it reached an inclined field all grass and haycocks. The band of flowers pursued its way around the wood, checked only by the presence of the boulders. Below the haycocks, where the scent of hay was hanging in the warm air, was an orchard. A most capacious apple orchard with ripe fruit. Laden branches brushed the ground. Apples were scattered broadcast. Where the hill was steep-

est they would roll after falling, and had thus congregated and formed runways that were, for all the world, like moraines upon a mountain. Even as green apples by day seem to carry a light inside, so these appeared as lamps upon the grass. No sound of birds, no little beasts were stirring, nor was there any wind. Darkness was near at hand and the intensity of the hush was peculiar. Then—and quite without warning—there was an uproarious rush of wings. Silent, except for those wings which cut the air, hundreds of birds took flight. Apples thudded to the ground and the branches swayed to and fro as the panic spread from tree to tree. The one-night caravanserai was deserted! An unusual sound in the darkness—not a footstep—but the plucking of an apple, had disturbed them.

PUBLICATION OF BANK
AGREEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In view of the discussion on the agreement recently concluded between the representatives of the four chief banks under the auspices of Signor Nitti, and the strong demands made for its publication in certain sections of the press on the ground that it was a matter of national importance, a statement issued on the subject by the Agenzia Volta is interesting. "Those who are pressing for the publication of the agreement, notably the Giornale d'Italia, maintain that as the agreement was finally settled in Signor Nitti's Cabinet and on his initiative, it has something, at least, of the nature of a government act, while this point of view is combated in other quarters."

The statement in question declares that those who signed the agreement are not bound to secrecy, but that none of those concerned intend to make the agreement public considering it to be, in some ways, a private arrangement. It may be said, it declares, that the agreement now entered into constitutes an extension of two other institutions, and a technical improvement upon that already existing between the Banca Commerciale and the Credito Italiano, an agreement which has never been made public. The banking agreement, it states further, is only intended to promote a cordial understanding between the banks concerned. No meeting has been held since the settlement of the agreement and none will be until the summer is over. The way in which the agreement will be carried out will only then be decided. Among the subjects which will be discussed at that meeting, the statement declares, are the following: Better conditions for current accounts, loans, and so on; ways in which useless and harmful competition may be avoided, especially with regard to expansion abroad, and banking activities in relation to the most important questions of the post-war period, together with the possibility of the constitution of a bank dealing with exports, another with hydroelectricity, and of other banks, each having a special character. Consideration will also be given to a proposal for the formation of an association of Italian banks and bankers, similar to those already operating in other countries, especially in England and the United States.

MANCHESTER WAR
ENDEAVOR EXHIBIT

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Among the features planned for the War Endeavor Exhibit in Manchester Institute of Arts and Science on Sept. 12, 13 and 14, under the auspices of the Manchester food committee and the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences Council, are samples of war goods being manufactured in the mills and shops of Manchester, tent cloth, gun slings, khaki, canteen covers, army shoes, and other products of this nature. The war gardeners of Manchester and vicinity will display samples of their garden products, and cash prizes and suitable ribbons will be awarded. The school gardens will also be represented, and the children be given an opportunity to compete for prizes.

LAUNCHING AT FORE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—The tanker steamer W. L. Steed, launched on Labor Day from the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, was the thirty-third vessel to be launched at these yards during the present year. In this same period three other boats have slid into the water at the Squantum plant of the corporation.

APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has approved of the appointment of Sir William P. Byrne, K. C. V. O., C. B., and Sir Plunket Dunbar Barton to be members of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland.

MR. HOOVER
says

that care in cooking makes second cuts palatable and helps win the war. You can give something of a surprise and make your husband admire your cookery, with just a few drops of the savory

A1 SAUCE

LETTERS

"Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented."

(No. 272)

Oil Scheme

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

At this critical time many dubious practices in the world's commerce are being exposed. With all the demand that is being made to save food, fuel, clothing, etc., one other thing is just as important, and that is money savings. The evidence of the fairness of our government in the prosecution of the war is expressed thus far in a cooperative plan of Liberty bonds and war savings certificates. People constantly are being urged to save their incomes and lend them for governmental use without any possible loss. This just as surely means that people are being urged not to be foolishly led into unwise investment of their money and income.

In the last year, irrespective of previous periods, hundreds of unprofitable, let alone dishonest, schemes have been set forth to trap the unknowing into investments in spurious oil stocks. There is not a city of any size in the country in which oil stock advertisements do not appear in the newspapers, the mails, or solicitors. The sole object of many people thus represented is to prey upon the cupidity of the small investor. Their words and prospectuses are often attractive, and particularly to the practical oil man, there is a subtle promise that cannot be fulfilled. Legitimate oil stocks can hardly be purchased except through the regular channels of the exchange. Moreover, the hazardous work of oil development, calling for large sums of money, and a peculiar skill born of much experience, properly belongs to the real oil man. As a whole, the oil men do not appreciate the oil scheme in their midst. He tends to blight an honest and highly necessary business.

Much effort is being made to sell such stocks amongst munition workers, factory hands, and all that class of labor that is being called upon to do much for our government. Enlarged wages have come to many in such proportion that they are able to save more than ever before, in spite of the advanced cost of living. These people are approached with enticing words, and many are falsely led to believe that fabulous dividends can be secured by investment.

The really safe and patriotic investment, at this time, is represented by War Savings Stamps or Liberty bonds. To save is to serve. Now is the time to give undivided support to the needs of our government, and not to illegitimate commercial venture.

(Signed) R. S. BLATCHLEY,
Geologist,
Lawrenceville, Ill. Aug. 21, 1918.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Nearly 75,000 tons of shipping have been launched in local yards since the beginning of the year, including five steel and 11 wooden vessels. The largest of these ships were the three turned out by the Coughlan yards, each being 8500 tons. The smallest vessels of the lot were just slightly above 3000 tons. The Western Canada Shipyards have just received an order for the construction of three vessels for the French Government.

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BOLSHEVIKI NOW EVACUATE CHITA

Bolshevist Forces in Trans-Baikalian Capital Take This Course After Declaring They Are Unwilling to Fight Tzschs

The most important news from the far eastern theater is the statement that the Bolsheviks, who were reported, yesterday, to be concentrated near Chita, the capital of Trans-Baikalia, had issued a statement declaring themselves unwilling to fight against Colonel Semenov's Tzsch forces, and had evacuated the town, and retired northward in the direction of Stretensk.

Meanwhile, Colonel Semenov is making good progress, and there are increasing signs that the Bolsheviks are losing their hold on the people, and that the anti-Bolshevist commander may look for increasing help from the inhabitants of the country in which he is operating. Once a change over in this respect is complete, Colonel Semenov's task ought to be very greatly simplified, and if the integration of the Bolshevik forces, which has apparently already set in, continues, it may lead to a complete collapse of the Bolshevik campaign east of Irkutsk.

This possibility is strengthened by the news from the Ussuri front, where the allied forces have lost touch with the enemy, who are apparently retreating in haste in the direction of Barabovsk, and also by the statement that the Cossacks of the Amur region have telegraphed to Colonel Semenov declaring their willingness to fight the Bolsheviks if Colonel Semenov will supply them with the necessary arms and munitions.

From the Archangel theater comes the news that the allied troops, aided by the Russians who have joined the allied cause, have captured Bolshevik positions north of Obozerskaya, 75 miles south of Archangel, and are pushing on towards Obozerskaya itself.

Allied Explanation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Allied consular officials at Vladivostok have published an explanation of their motives in advising the disarmament of volunteer corps stating it was done to prevent a lamentable collision between political factions which would have imperiled the lives and properties of peaceful citizens. They are sincerely desirous they add, of alleviating resultant situation. The Vladivostok message refers to considerable fermentation in the town, particularly among the upper classes of whom disarmed volunteers were mainly representative.

Meanwhile, arrival of American troops is announced, and the Allies are described as fighting their way toward Babarovsk and Irkutsk. On Ussuri front contact, it is stated, has been lost with the enemy who is retreating toward Babarovsk. A further message states that the Bolshevik troops at Chita have proclaimed themselves unwilling to fight Tzschs and that the Bolsheviks are evacuating Chita and proceeding in the direction of Stretensk and Khabarovsk.

The Bolsheviks have ordered mobilization of Cossacks of Trans-Baikalia and, meanwhile, the Cossacks of Amur have telegraphed Semenov that they will fight Bolsheviks if he supplies arms and ammunition. Colonel Semenov's cavalry are reported as having captured Hadabarsk station, and the enemy is declared to be retreating across the Anon.

Archangel Theatre

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—En route allied troops, aided by Russian forces, on Aug. 31 captured the enemy's positions north of Obozerskaya, 75 miles south of Archangel, according to an official report issued today by the British War Office.

The captured position was consolidated and a subsequent enemy counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

The allied troops are pushing on to Obozerskaya. The guns of the allied armored train were effective in the fighting.

A Tokyo Dispatch

TOKYO, Japan, (Aug. 28)—(By The Associated Press)—An official statement issued today by the Japanese War Office says:

"There has been no change in the situation on the front in Trans-Baikalia where the forces of Colonel Semenov, the anti-Bolshevist commander, are operating. There has been only a desultory artillery duel."

"On Aug. 26, the enemy was concentrating at Sokui, five miles south-east of Bolja, and in the neighborhood of Bolja."

Some Treachery Reported

HARBIN, Manchuria (Aug. 28) (By the Associated Press)—Fifty motor trucks and 18 touring cars passed through here to join the Tzsch-Slova forces on the Manchurian front.

Wounded men from Colonel Orloff's regiment have returned to Harbin. They relate stories of treachery by some soldiers to their officers. They state that one cavalry officer who ordered his squadron to charge the Bolshevik forces at Kameniboloff was not followed by his men.

Chinese hands held up a train at Kwangshung this morning and took \$6,000 rubles from the passengers. After a delay of two hours the train was permitted to proceed.

MESSAGES FROM KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message quotes a message

from the Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Count von Hertling on the latter's anniversary and his reply.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In reply to a message of homage from the Union Protestant clergymen, the Kaiser has caused the following telegram to be sent:

"His Majesty readily accepts the vow to cooperate for the maintenance of an unshakable confidence in God and in our just cause, and does not doubt that after the heavy fight for life and freedom a prosperous people will arise for the German people, which, obeying the law of the hour, now is firmly united with its princes and heroes at the front."

PEREMPTORY NOTE SENT TO BOLSHEVIKI

(Continued from page one)

government to leave within 24 hours says a Moscow dispatch received here from Berlin.

Refusal to Give Names

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Dora Kaplan, the Russian Revolutionary who attacked Mr. Lenin, has refused to disclose the names of her accomplices or to give any information regarding the attack, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. She said that she recently arrived in Moscow from the Crimea. Witnesses stated that a student about 15 years old stopped the Premier and handed him a paper, and at the same time two women approached him. Dora Kaplan after the shooting fled into the street, where she was arrested and taken to the Ministry of War.

Reorganization of Navy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Petrograd message to German papers states that all but the largest Russian war vessels are now at anchor in the Neva, while the remainder are at Kronstadt and that the reorganization of the navy is progressing.

British Embassy Searched

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Prada states that numerous houses in Petrograd, including the British Embassy, where shots were exchanged, were searched in connection with the Uryskis assassination. A member of the commission of inquiry was killed and two commissaries, while an unidentified British subject was killed at the Embassy.

Several arrests were made and the Red Guards occupied the building, seizing arms and important documents.

Another Moscow paper states that numerous officers and members of the Right Social Revolutionary Party have been arrested in connection with the attempt on Mr. Lenin.

Allied Ambassadors' Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A delayed Archangel message states that the allied ambassadors and missions there have issued a statement concerning the Soviet Government's treatment of them when at Vologda. The Soviets, it states, were apparently bent on forcing them to proceed to Moscow, and, otherwise, on rendering their stay in Russia impossible, though at the same time they expressed regret at their departure.

The message adds that a considerable increase in allied forces is absolutely desirable, in view of limited Russian forces at the Northern Directorate's disposal, the extensive area requiring protection and necessity for aiding the Tzsch-Slova forces and of securing, before winter blocks all river navigation, a suitable base, with railway communication with Siberia, for troops reaching the Northern Railway from Archangel.

CHINA CONTRACTS LOAN WITH JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PEKING, China (Monday)—A loan of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 yen providing, it is said, for the expenditure contracted by the Chinese Government of the Siberian expedition has been agreed with Japan. It is stated that action by the legations in support of bankers protest against the currency reform scheme will not long be delayed. The Chinese Government has placed an embargo on the export of silver and copper, and, by so doing has extended the privileges of Chung Hua Trading Company in which the Japanese legation admits some Japanese financiers may have interests.

PROMOTIONS IN GREEK ARMY

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—By royal decree more than 500 non-commissioned officers of the Greek army have been promoted for bravery on the field of battle. Seventy-five were from the active ranks and 430 from the reserve forces.

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MINISTERS LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

Two Members of Canadian Government Are to Confer With United States Government on Long Sault Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two ministers of the Crown, The Hon. Arthur Meighen and The Hon. A. L. Sifton, have left for Washington for the purpose of taking up with the United States Government the application of the St. Lawrence Power Company before the International Joint Waterways Commission, which has been sitting in Montreal, for permission to build a submerged weir and other works on the Long Sault.

The St. Lawrence Power Company is a subsidiary company of the Aluminum Company of America, which is said to control vast water powers in the United States. The company claims that, by granting its request, they will obtain such an increase of power as will enable it to increase its output of aluminum by some 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 pounds a year and, thereby, greatly add to the efficiency of the allied powers both in the direction of munitions and in the manufacture of airplanes. The aluminum company has the strong support of the United States Secretary for War in its application.

It should be stated that the navigation of the St. Lawrence River was safeguarded, some 70 years ago, under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty and it is the contention of the Canadian Government that that treaty cannot be overridden by the International Joint Commission, but that it must be a matter for conference between the governments of the two countries.

It is possible to develop at the Long Sault 700,000 horsepower, and it is felt that such a huge undertaking should not be left to a private corporation, except under proper safeguards and purely for war purposes. There is no question as to the desirability of producing more aluminum, but it is felt that the operations should be under government control, and should not be committed to any private corporation.

The Government of Canada is quite prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government of the United States for such necessary development upon a proper understanding being arrived at as to expenditure and as to the division of power, and Canada is quite prepared to bear her fair share in any immediate development which may be necessary for the production of aluminum or any other essential to the carrying on of the war.

It is understood that the two ministers who have gone to Washington will ask a guarantee from the United States Government and not from the Aluminum Company that after the war, the temporary works are to be removed upon the request of either government.

DISMEMBERMENT OF AUSTRIA SOUGHT

(Continued from page one)

our nation, shown first in mobilizing armies, and second in confiding all political affairs to the leading authority of the National Council. In accordance with the humanitarian principles of the American Constitution, the military practice of our armies (this applies especially to our army in Russia) is acknowledged.

"I once more would express my satisfaction and thank the United States Government and the President for their recognition of our national cause. I, of course, know that we also owe a good deal to the American public opinion and its representatives."

The Tzsch-Slova nation comprises the old kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, and comprises in territory about 48,000,000 square miles. The population is 13,000,000, 10,000,000 of them Slovaks and 3,000,000 Magyars. The vice-president of the National

Council, Gen. Milan Stefanik, who has been conducting negotiations in Paris, has arrived at New York and will be in Washington on Wednesday. He is an astronomer of note and a member of the French Academy.

The United States is ready to enter immediate diplomatic relations with the National Tzsch-Slova Council. Professor Masaryk probably will remain here, for the present at least. In the event of his departure, the Minister will be Charles Pergler, who has been American delegate of the Tzsch-Slova National Council. He was born in Bohemia. His parents brought him to the United States at the age of eight years, and he received his education in American schools. As soon as the European war broke out, he took a prominent part in the movement for Tzsch-Slova independence. His name appears on the Tzsch-Slova declaration of independence, published in November, 1915, a document that launched officially the campaign which is now backed by all the allied powers. Mr. Pergler's activity aimed at the convulsion of the United States to the idea of liberating the oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary.

He wrote articles for newspapers and magazines, gave interviews, lectured at universities and congresses. He appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives as the spokesman for the Tzsch-Slova in February, 1916, made an address before the American Academy for Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, represented the Tzsch-Slova at the congress of small nations held in Washington in 1917, and published a number of pamphlets and articles.

Diplomats regard the recognition as a direct blow at Austria-Hungary. The Tzsch-Slova people have been a part of the Austrian empire and the Tzsch army has been officially declared traitorous by the Austrian government. The people of this race are scattered from the middle of Russia to Vladivostok. In addition to the army in Siberia, there are Tzsch-Slova contingents in France and Italy.

The encouragement given these people is in line with the same hope held out to the people of Austria in addresses of the President. The people of Austria, alike with the people of the smaller nations they have oppressed, will be encouraged to join the standard of independence. Diplomats here see that in the recognition by Great Britain, France and Italy, and now the United States, reveals the fact that these nations no longer think of the preserving of Austria in her integrity. Indeed, the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is now one of the foremost objects of the war. This dismemberment is demanded by every consideration of democratic ideals.

It is considered that the dismemberment of Austria, in the furtherance of which effect this recognition is given, will also best help Russia. In the dismemberment, these peoples will be thrown between Russia and Germany-Free Poland and Bohemia and Slovakia, United, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia. The Italian provinces of Austria will be joined to Italy, and the Germans and Magyars will be met by a wall of Slav and Latin nations. Thus Russia will not be a neighbor of Germany, and will not be subject to direct influence from Berlin.

The Tzsch-Slova State as viewed here, will be an effective barrier against Germany, against whom these people have struggled for a thousand years. Immediately following the breaking out of the war, the entire Tzsch-Slova nation arraigned itself on the side of the Allies. The Austrian Government canceled all liberties, and there was no Parliament. All political parties were placed under police supervision, and newspapers were suppressed. The Tzsch-Slova soldiers refused to fight against the Allies, and surrendered en masse and formed Tzsch contingents in the allied armies.

Effect of Recognition

National Council Delegate Forecasts Results of Announcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tzsch-Slovaks in this city and vicinity, of whom

there are about 150,000, received with enthusiasm the news that the United States had recognized the Tzsch-Slova National Council as a de facto government. Charles Pergler, delegate from that council to the United States and Canada, gave the following statement to this bureau, a statement which was heartily approved by Capt. Ferdinand Plesky and Lieut. Francis Danielovsky, both of the Tzsch-Slova army, who were present at the interview.

"The recognition by the United States of the Tzsch-Slova as an independent nation," said Mr. Pergler, "gives concrete expression to the principles enunciated by President Wilson in his several war addresses. It is proof of the fact that the Government of the United States has come to the conclusion that the war has reached a stage where it has become necessary to demonstrate practically what is meant by the general principles which form the American war platform."

"The news will be received with rejoicing by Tzsch-Slovaks all over the world, and especially at home and in our various armies."

"Yet it must be said that at all times we were confident that at the proper time America would take this step. We know America. We know her idealism. We know how this strain of idealism and sympathy for the oppressed runs like a red thread through all American history, and we know that America never was content with the enunciation of mere theories, but always sought to realize them in practice."

"The Tzsch-Slova state now exists, even in contemplation of international law, as it has been heretofore recognized. Yet it must be said that this state, even as a legal proposition, never ceased to exist, because the Tzsch-Slovaks never acquiesced, expressly or impliedly, in Austrian domination, and always clearly maintained their right to independence. "Certain practical consequences will inevitably flow from the recognition of the Tzsch-Slovaks as a nation, but the solution of all questions arising from this should not, and will not, present serious difficulties."

"One thing should be emphasized. If these successes are attributable, very largely, to the heroism of the common, democratic Tzsch-Slova soldier, who at once knew that his place was on the battle line against the Germans and the Magyars, and who so superbly fought under the political leadership of that greatest of living Tzsch-Slovaks, that great democrat, Thomas G. Masaryk."

The Bohemian National Alliance, with 27 branches in this State, New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland, made the following statement to this bureau: "The Tzsch-Slovaks in this city consider this noble deed on the part of this great Republic not only as an award of justice, but also as an act which shall never be forgotten by New York Tzsch-Slovaks, who, being children of this free country, can see that 'through the fair-mindedness of the leader of this Republic our brothers in Bohemia and Slovakia will enjoy the same freedom as we have in the United States. Forever our countrymen of Tzsch-Slova descent will be, from the bottom of their hearts, grateful to this country, for which they are ready at any time to sacrifice their lives and everything they possess."

LOAN TO CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An interesting Reuter dispatch from Peking announces the signing of a contract by the Marconi Company for a loan of £600,000 at 8 per cent interest on the security of the Chinese Treasury bonds, repayment beginning in 1924 and ending in 1929. The company undertake to provide China with 200 wireless telephones transmitting 40 miles. China, it is added, will employ an English expert.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—It is stated that the federal government is making an advance of a sum approximating £200,000 to the Victorian Government for the purchase of coal-handling plants. The saving of shipping tonnage is the object of the contract.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' APPEAL TO MINERS

American Labor Leader Urges More Coal Saving and Production in Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The papers today publish an appeal from Samuel Gompers to the British miners to increase coal production, and to the British people to save coal in their homes. The matter-of-course air of both the message itself, and the manner of its publication seems eloquent of the new era of international solidarity and cooperation foreshadowed by the Allies' spokesman at the Allied Maritime Transport Council dinner.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DERBY, England (Tuesday)—The resumed Labor Congress today opened with a sharp challenge to Mr. Havelock Wilson for his action in connection with the Sailors and Firemen's Union's consistent refusal to man ships on which peace delegates traveled, and to the government for refusing the Congress delegate, Miss Margaret Bondfield, passports to America.

The Parliamentary Committee as well as the government, and the Sailors and Firemen's Union came in for a volume of criticism for the Seamen's boycott, and passport questions were raised in connection with the presentation of the committee's report, which was in the nature of a review of what the executive had done in labor's interests.

Ben Smith of the London and Provincial Vehicle Workers' Union, having elicited the information that the committee had taken no action concerning the Seamen's boycott, beyond making a report to the congress, asked leave to introduce an emergency motion, and was advised by the President to go to the Standing Orders Committee with one.

Robert Smillie of the Miners' Federation, then criticized what he termed the Parliamentary Committee's weakness in dealing with the government in connection with the passport question, adding that surely the time would come, when the government would not get leave to flout organized labor.

Robert Williams of the Transport Workers Federation took a similar line, declaring that if the bus workers and London police could force the government to its knees, surely the congress, representing millions of workers, could do something. He proposed drawing up of a strong resolution of protest, to which the president agreed, stating that it would have the parliamentary committee's blessing.

John Stokes of the Blacksmiths' Union here intervened, however, with a complaint that Mr. Smillie had adroitly coupled Miss Bondfield's name with the party it was planned to send to Switzerland to meet Mr. Troelstra, which he remarked, was a very different matter, there being considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of the latter deputation. He therefore proposed that if the resolution were pressed on one aspect of the situation, another should be pressed affirming the workers view that the Switzerland scheme was very properly interdicted. Eventually drafting of a strong resolution was agreed to.

Monday—Mr. Gompers, at the opening meeting of the Trades Union Con-

gress, on behalf of his associates in the American labor movement, acknowledged the warm reception given him, and declared that all America, including that interpreter of human right and justice, President Wilson, said, "We are with you heart and soul until victory comes." After reviewing the manner of America's entry into war and paying tribute to the President's choice of the right moment in which to present Congress with an indictment against Germany, he said he thought he could speak practically for the whole American citizenship, when he said that the war would have to be fought through to the end.

Regarding the German peace feelings, he said he could describe German feelings as they surveyed the military situation.

Havelock Wilson afterwards briefly acknowledged the support coming to the Seamen's Union from all over the country, and said the women of England were solid on the union's side.

LONDON FIREMEN ISSUE ULTIMATUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The city firemen today delivered an ultimatum to the government, declaring that, unless the firemen's union is recognized within a week, drastic action will be taken.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Following the settlement of the police strike last week, London yesterday was threatened with a strike of the fire brigade branch of the National Union of Corporation Workers addressed an ultimatum to the Ministry of Labor demanding a reply to previous requests for recognition of the union.

In asking for a reply by Sept. 8, he expressed a hope that it would be satisfactory, as the men "in their present frame of mind would require such assurance to prevent them from taking drastic action."

ATTEMPTED PEACE MOVE MADE PUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—A correspondent of the Stockholm paper Nya Dagligt Allehanda, who has interviewed Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader at Lucerne, quotes him as saying "I do not know whether the people of England are aware that in January, this year, an attempt was made by the leaders of the three parties constituting the German Reichstag majority to arrive at an agreement with the political pacifists leaders in England to prepare the way for energetic action in those countries in favor of peace on the principles laid down by President Wilson."

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEEDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPETOWN, South Africa (Tuesday)—The Minister of Mines and Industries, addressing a meeting of the South African National Union, declared that there was plenty of capital in South Africa, but organization was needed. Negotiations had been going on with financiers within the union and it was hoped arrangements would be made which would produce a strong feeling of confidence in the future of the country.

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If you have to have money, take your bond to any bank and use it as collateral for a loan. There is no security the banker would rather have—nothing on which he will lend more willingly. Don't use bonds to buy merchandise. The average merchant, accepting your bonds in trade, sells them immediately, thus tending to lower their market price and taking away from the buyer of your bonds the ability to lend a corresponding amount of money to his Government. Liberty Bonds are meant to help your country at war; are meant for investment and to provide an incentive for saving and a provision for the rainy day.

Hold fast to your Liberty Bonds. Hold fast for the sake of the boys "Over There." Hold fast because it is good business.

United States Treasury Department

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8x10 ft.	285.00	225.00	10x13 ft.	550.00	375.00
8x11 ft.	300.00	175.00	10x15 ft.	625.00	395.00
10x11 ft.	400.00	250.00	9x12 ft.	525.00	375.00
12x16 ft.	875.00	695.00	5x8.3 ft.	125.00	95.00
6x9.2 ft.	195.00	125.00	10x12 ft.	450.00	345.00
9.3x12.2 ft.	350.00	250.00			

POOLING RESOURCES OF ALLIED NATIONS

(Continued from page one)

and which would make overwhelming the economic power of the alliance, to which we all belong."

"The Allies had done a great deal, and it was well that everybody, including the enemy, should know it, Lord Robert continued. The best example of their efforts in the direction of need and supply had been the wheat executive, which had done wonderful work, having last spring, when many among the Allies were feeling deep anxiety about the maintenance of the allied nations' food supplies, established the certainty that they would be able to reach the next harvest and, not only had the guarantee of a fair distribution of allied resources among the Allies themselves been secured, but the shipping expenditure had been immensely saved by the coordinated effort. Whereas, not so very long ago, ships bringing corn from America to Italy, and from India to England positively passed one another in the middle of the Mediterranean, each allied country now got its supplies from the nearest allied source, Italy getting her corn from India, and Britain hers from the American continent. No two people were entitled to greater credit in connection with that achievement, Lord Robert declared, than M. Clemenceau and Sir John Balfour. The Allies' efforts had not stopped there, however. A Food Council, and also a Munitions Council, sitting in Paris, and there were numerous other committees similarly coordinating the Allies' needs regarding raw materials. These were all steps to complete the organization of the allied effort, and coordinating them all to a very large extent was the Shipping Council.

"I do not think," Lord Robert continued, "we should rest necessarily satisfied with that amount of organization. We have to go much further than that. We may have to bring together in one all the economic effort of the various allies, and to have supreme direction of all that economic effort. Whatever is necessary, we must do."

The first thing necessary, he continued, was to bring together all their resources in the common struggle, but at the same time, they should not conceal from themselves the fact that the demand for shipping was even now far greater than the supply, especially since it was a fool's paradise to suppose that the transportation of large numbers of American soldiers to France was an effort that cost nothing. It cost a very great deal, and meant a great diminution in imports into Britain and other allied countries. Those who thought that the ships used for troops came from a secret store of tonnage, were entirely mistaken, Lord Robert declared. They were taken from other trades; he would not say essential work, because they had not on without it, but they could only be taken from that work by inflicting great hardship and necessities on the people. He did not wish to labor the point, he said, and the only reason he ventured to mention it was his desire to impress on his hearers that the shipping resources were strictly limited, and if the Allies wished to strengthen themselves against a common foe, they must continue to endure hardship, every one of them in the allied countries. For serious means meant larger armies, and earlier peace.

A friend of his had calculated that, if every one of the civil population saved even two ounces daily, that would mean 200,000 extra soldiers in France in the year, and it had been calculated that every ship saved meant another 1000 men to fight the enemy. If that was so, Lord Robert felt that he could confidently appeal to the Allied peoples to endure what had to be endured to secure victory, and an early victory. The only thing necessary was that they should bind themselves together to secure the greatest possible result for their common effort.

They had seen the magnificent results from the United Kingdom on the battlefield, and while he need not say they might not have a General Foch in the economic sphere, he did not say it was impossible to put the Allies' whole economic resources under the command of one man. He was not sure such men existed, but he did say that if the Allies could only bring together in some similar fashion the whole of their economic forces, the strength of the Alliance would be prodigiously increased.

That, said Lord Robert, was the cause for which the guests present had worked many a day, and let them not fail to remember this: that the machinery they were building up in war time would last, let them hope beyond the conclusion of war. "This great economic alliance," he said, "and the machinery we are calling into existence in pursuance of it, may be, if we are worthy of our calling, turned to the uses of peace. That is surely a great ideal for which to labor, and I am satisfied that if we now make use of our opportunities, we shall stand forth as the greatest benefactors to mankind, and our children's children will bless us for the effort we are now making, which, if properly directed, may contribute to the security and peace of humanity."

M. Clemenceau, after commenting, as described, on Lord Robert's speech, announced himself in the name of the French Government with his eloquent appeal. It was within the Allies' power to hasten a definite victory, he said, but to attain that, the United States and the Allies of Europe must cooperate without reserve in the work of solidarity and equality being pursued by the Allied Maritime Transport Council. New sacrifices were necessary, but who could doubt that France could refuse a single one. Her soil had, during four years, been the

battleground of the world battlefield, where the Allies' struggle for the victory of Liberty and France would never contemplate anything for a moment but the grandeur of the end to be gained, without thinking of her desolation and her ruins. Now the President of the Council called on her to abandon temporarily her rightful share of materials for her idle factories, and she would consent, knowing full well that to assist in intensifying the American effort on the French front, and to deprive herself in that way, would be to shorten the war.

Signor Crespi promised to repeat Lord Robert's appeal to the Italian people, who also were quite ready to make sacrifices, and said he not only gave a toast of victory, but repeated Lord Robert's ideal, that the present organization should endure beyond the war.

"So," he said, "I give you a toast of the friendship and organization of the allied nations for peace time, which will be the great progress of humanity. Raymond Stevens representing the United States said that this war was probably the most valuable and costly course of education the nations had ever had. He was not one of those who regarded it as an unmitigated scourge. If fought to complete victory for the Allies, as it would be, and if a proper peace were written, the war would well be worth all the sacrifice it had caused the world. The war could only be won by the Allies' complete cooperation in all phases of national activity, and that, though a matter of the utmost difficulty, was also of the utmost value for the future of the nations of the world, for they would be compelled to get close to each other and realize their common needs and sacrifices, and that was the most valuable thing that could happen in international relations, because misunderstandings, frictions, and suspicions very largely occurred out of ignorance, more than out of natural ill-will among mankind. He also hoped that those bodies they were now building up to exercise joint control over the Allies' essential resources, would continue in some form after the war and become part of a machinery to preserve peace.

SLAV POLICY OF ALLIES CRITICIZED

French Writer Says Entente, by Ignoring Oppressed Nations, Loses an Important Asset

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—"An unexpected opportunity," says M. August Gaurain, a writer in Le Journal des Debats, "lies before the Entente in the fact that one of the Central Empires has enemies within its own frontiers who have publicly cast off their allegiance, refused war credits, and who are rising in open rebellion. Unfortunately," continues M. Gaurain, "there are still to be found traditionalists supporting Austria in the Quai d'Orsay, the Foreign Office and the Consulta. After recognition by the Allies of the Czech-Slovak National Council, it was to be expected that the Entente would make a common declaration, which, under the form of a proclamation, would have gone broadcast all over Austria-Hungary.

"At least it might have been expected that the congress of the oppressed nationalities of the Dual Monarchy, decided upon in Rome in May should have been called, and this would have been the occasion for Italy to give public adherence to a policy as full of promise to herself as to the common cause of the Allies. But so far, there has been no common declaration nor congress.

"Where is the unity of the diplomatic front," asks M. Gaurain. Shall we have to suffer such a catastrophe as that of the end of March and May on the military front, before the political obstacles and aberrations are swept away in storms. The Vienna Government is making the most of our slowness, and of certain symptoms of a no less unfortunate character in the Serbian world, to endeavor to build its moldy edifice up again. If we were blind and careless enough to allow such perfidious work to be accomplished it might mean for us the loss of the war.

NUNCIO APPOINTMENT NOT ABANDONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Epoca states that contrary to the assertions of the Italian press it has reason to believe that the Vatican has not renounced the appointment of Monsignor Pisani as Nuncio to Peking. The nomination, the Epoca affirms, has only been delayed a few days.

NEW DUTCH PREMIER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Jonkheer Ruijs de Beerenbroek, the Governor of Limburg, has been appointed Premier of Holland, according to the Courant of Hertogenbosch.

A dispatch from The Hague on Aug. 30 said that Queen Wilhelmina had asked Jonkheer Ruijs de Beerenbroek to form a cabinet and that he was considering the proposal.

FORMER KHEDIVI IN BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The former Khedive of Egypt has arrived in Berlin from Munich with a large suite.

ENGINEERS' WAGE DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday)—As the result of a ballot vote of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers it has been decided to have recourse to arbitration in the wage dispute.

GOV. C. S. WHITMAN PROBABLY CHOSEN

His Nomination Indicated by Early Forecast of New York Primary Vote—Candidate of Tammany Democratic Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A fairly large vote was cast in the state primaries on Tuesday and when the polls closed in this city at 9 p. m. it was thought that Governor Whitman had won the Republican nomination again, and that the Democratic nominee is Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany candidate.

Peculiar interest centered in the elections, because there were 678,619 registered women voters, and the size of their vote in the first state primaries in which they have participated was awaited with interest. Their political preferences counted more heavily than they might have done at another time, because of the absence of so many men in the service of the nation. Several women sought nominations.

Situation in California

Democratic Convention of State Declines to Uphold F. J. Heney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Convention of 100 leading Democrats of the State, held in San Francisco on Sunday, decided to take any legal action necessary to see that Francis J. Heney heads the gubernatorial ticket in November next, the idea being that the law as it stands gives him the nomination, because, while the law plainly disqualifies Mayor Ralph, these Democrats declare there is no provision that disqualifies Mr. Heney. The ground is taken that those Democrats who voted for Mr. Ralph did so knowing that unless he received the Republican nomination also he could not head the Democratic ticket. They claim, therefore, that their vote for Mr. Ralph was conditional, and that as the conditions were not fulfilled, Mr. Heney remains the legal candidate.

In case this view is not upheld by the Supreme Court, the Democrats will doubtless nominate a candidate by petition to run as an independent, this being possible under the law by procuring the signatures of 10,000 Democrats who did not vote at the primary. While the plan to force Mr. Ralph on the Democratic ticket is receiving much newspaper support, it is also strongly opposed by Republicans as well as by Democrats, many of the latter declaring that in case Mayor Ralph secures the place, they will vote for Governor Stephens, the Republican candidate. In the meantime a serious split in the Democratic Party appears imminent. Mr. Heney openly accusing Gavin McNab, who was far-western manager of President Wilson's last campaign, with being "a traitor to the Wilson Democrats of the State and nation."

Ratification Pledged

Anti-Saloon League Leader in Wisconsin Predicts Dry Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"Wisconsin is going to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The blow that will finish the Kaiser will be the message that Wisconsin is all loyal and has voted to eliminate the saloon."

So declared R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Hutton frankly stated that the prospect of electing a dry State Assembly is in doubt, although he expressed confidence that a dry State Senate would be assured. But regardless of the result of the primary and election in November, Mr. Hutton expressed his confidence that the State Legislature will, when the matter comes to a vote, put Wisconsin alongside other states which have ratified the amendment.

"The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League intends to put into force a plan akin to that adopted in Massachusetts, which, I believe, will have as beneficial results here as it had there," said Mr. Hutton. "We are appointing a committee of 1000 members to use their influence among legislative members who are known to be opposed to prohibition, or who are on the fence on the question. This committee will be comprised of the most influential and trusted men of the State, and we believe that their power will result in a victory for the prohibition forces of Wisconsin. The State Senate comprises 23 members, 11 of whom are hold-overs known to be dry. Of the 22 state senators to be elected, we

need only to elect six drys to assure a dry Senate. In the Assembly, which comprises 100 members, we are assured of 44 dry members, with 10 prospective assemblymen on the doubtful list."

Absent Voter Ballots

About 2000 Massachusetts Men in Service Will Vote at Sept. Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Approximately 2000 Massachusetts men in the national military or naval service of the United States are to avail themselves of the privilege of voting at the State primaries, which come on Sept. 24. The time for applying for absent voter ballots expired at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on Tuesday, and the relatively small number of men in the service who propose to take an active part on voting day was a matter of much comment. Only a couple of men now on duty overseas made application for absent voter ballots.

Massachusetts has an approximate total of 140,000 men in the national service, according to figures from the Adjutant-General's office. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, under authority of the limited Absent Voter Law passed by the recent Legislature, mailed applications to 60,000 men in the service. These men were those known to be registered voters in a city or town of the Commonwealth. Those filing their applications were only a little over three per cent of the total to whom applications were mailed and less than one and one-half per cent of the total men now in service.

KAISER'S SEDAN DAY MESSAGES

Count von Hertling Makes Reply to Statements of Lord Robert Cecil

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Replying to the Berlin municipality's message on the occasion of the anniversary of Sedan, the Kaiser telegraphs that he too is firmly convinced that no enemy will ever be able to shake the strong structure of the German Empire. Never could the German people be vanquished, when it was united, and he declared that he knew that the whole brave German people, ready for all sacrifices, is at one with him in its firm determination to obtain an honorable peace.

Count von Hertling also dwelt on the necessity for German cohesion in his address on Saturday to representatives of the Association of Roman Catholic Students' Unions of Germany, in the course of which he briefly replied to Lord Robert Cecil's remarks in the interview granted to the correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen.

Von Hertling said he would deal with only two points. The first was that Lord Robert based his confidence in final military victory on the steady influx of American troops. Apart from this open avowal of militarism, von Hertling said, this reminded him of a time when faithless Italy and then Rumania, were to bring about final victory, but Lord Robert saw that, meanwhile, Germany had concluded peace with Russia and Rumania, and consequently had been able to strengthen her fighting forces in the West very considerably. The second point was Lord Robert's assertion that the Entente cannot conclude peace while Germany is governed by the Pan-Germans. "Gentlemen, as you know," von Hertling said, "Germany is governed by His Majesty the Emperor in constitutional collaboration with the Federal Council, and the Reichstag. In the Reichstag's decision, no party, be it Pan-German or another, has ever been the deciding element. As Chancellor of the German Empire, I know only German parties, and German policy, and to represent this, is, and will remain, my duty."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Replying to the Italian Premier's congratulations to the British Army, Mr. Lloyd George wrote that he felt sure the Allies' present success was the beginning of the end of German militarism.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP SUNK

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—The French steamship Pampa, 4,471 tons, was sunk by a torpedo on the night of Aug. 26-27, while on a voyage from Bizerta to Salonika. Four Serbian soldiers, out of the 359 persons on board are missing.

ABSENTEES MAY REGISTER BY MAIL

United States War Department Announces Means Provided for Enrollment of All Who Are Away From Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal-General:

"All men required to register under the new man-power law who expect to be absent on registration day from the jurisdiction of their local draft board, should bear these facts in mind:

"(a) The obligation rests on you, and you alone, to see that your registration card, properly made out, is in the hands of your local board on or before registration day.

"(b) It is for your convenience, however, and to obviate the necessity of your going home to register, that the following arrangements have been provided by this office for the registration of absentees:

"(c) There is a supply of registration blanks at the office of every local board in the United States.

"(d) A clerk of any board, or a member thereof, is authorized to record the answers of persons absent from the jurisdiction of their respective local boards, and to certify to their registration cards.

"(e) Under application by you, your card will be made out by a clerk or member of the board to which you apply, turned over to you, and by you it must be mailed in time to reach the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which you permanently reside by the day set for registration.

"(f) Therefore, as soon as practicable, go to the office of a local board and have your registration card filled and certified, as prescribed by the regulations (section 37), then mail the same to the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which you permanently reside.

"If you do not know the designation and address of the local board, address the card to the Mayor, in case your home is in a city of 30,000 population or over; to the clerk of your county, parish, or similar unit, in case your home is not in a city of 30,000 population or over; to the clerk of the county to which your county pertains for judicial purposes, in case it has no administrative organization; or to the clerk of your township in case the area of your state or territory is subdivided into divisions for the purpose of the administration of the Selective Service.

Law. Write also on the envelope which you have addressed: Registration card of — Street and number, or R. F. D. number — City, town, or post office — The Mayor, county clerk, or township clerk, as the case may be, will forward the card to the proper local board."

Draft Evaders Sought

Many Without Registration Cards Held in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 20,000 soldiers, marines, sailors, police, police reserves, home guards and volunteers stopped thousands of men in every part of the city on Tuesday and asked them to show cards which would prove that they were not evaders of the Conscription Act.

It was estimated that more than 5000 young men who were unable to show their cards were taken to two armories, where further weeding out of the number was done in cooperation with the various draft boards, which were in session all day. In many cases men were freed after good reason for inability to produce their cards had been given.

The raid was conducted under orders of the Department of Justice and under direction of Charles F. De Woody, head of the department in this district.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In every place to which slackers retire for temporary security they are dug out by raids, and in the past week the poolrooms, the saloons, cigar stores, gambling houses and theaters have been watched. In a raid on theaters, the houses were surrounded by agents of the Department of Justice and 200 without cards were taken, but of this number only about one-fourth were held.

SHIPS' CREWS RESCUED

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT—One hundred and fifty-nine men, comprising the crews of a Norwegian steamer and five Lunenburg, Newfoundland and French fishing schooners, recently sunk by a German submarine, have arrived here on a trawler. They had been out nearly a week in 31 dories and were picked up off the Grand Banks. They reported that after they were ordered from their craft, they were not allowed to go back for food, clothing or money.

SENUSI CHIEF IN TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Constantinople message states that the Sheikh of the Senussi was received on his arrival with an elaborate ceremony by Enver Pasha, representatives of the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, the Sheikh and a large and enthusiastic crowd.

WAR WORK HELD UP BY POOR HOUSING

Conditions in Sixty Cities and Towns in United States So Unsatisfactory That Federal Aid May Have to Be Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housing and transportation conditions have become so bad in some 60 towns and cities where war supplies are being manufactured, that it has become necessary for the general staff of the War Department to give careful consideration to local conditions before placing contracts.

In each of the 60 towns it has been found necessary for the Bureau of Industrial Housing of the Labor Department to make provision to expend federal appropriations, in order to relieve shortage of housing and transportation. The Bureau of Industrial Housing has a large amount of data indicating a great expansion in industries in the cities and towns mentioned. At the present time, it is found that the congestion of living conditions is so great that the use of beds three shifts a day has become imperative. This condition has created an exceedingly high labor turnover, which has made for increased cost and delay in the completion of work.

It is appreciated that War Department contracts may have to be expanded at these points, in spite of the known conditions, but the bureaux are advised that it should be done only after the most careful consideration. The bureaux are warned that the funds at the disposal of the Labor Department for providing housing to meet the increased demands are limited, and it is desired to avoid such expenditures wherever possible.

ANNOUNCED OPENING OF SIBERIAN DUMA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Monday)—The Russian legation has received a telegram from the President of the Omsk Government announcing that the Siberian Duma was to open Aug. 28, and that the rate-paying class would be given the franchise, while the land reform law, passed by the Constituent Assembly on November, 1917, would be annulled, the Bolshevik laws and organizations abolished and all banks denationalized. The message added that two classes will be mobilized to form a Siberian Army.

Would You Not Like Such a Set as This

Through this series of advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, we desire to keep many of our regular customers informed of new offerings and reminded of our service, and also to secure the interested attention of many others, in whose homes our furniture would find a fitting place, and by whom its good qualities would be thoroughly appreciated.



In your dining room—where family and guests gather—there of all places, should hospitality, comfort and good taste be reflected in the choice of furniture. The discriminating housewife may well be proud if her dining room furniture is of our "Martha Washington" pattern, as illustrated. This is a late colonial design, modified by a simple, charming, decorative treatment.

The wood—carefully selected American Walnut—finish and construction guaranteed. The 64-inch, 6-foot extension table, \$49.50. Chairs, leather slip seats, \$10.75. Buffet, 60 inches long, 22 inches deep, \$79.50. Side table, \$29. China Cabinet, \$57.50. Arm Chair, \$15.

Other good dining room tables at \$22.50 to \$115 and higher. Other good buffets at \$37.50 to \$125 and higher. Similar selections in other dining room pieces in all woods, in the various popular period styles. Thoughtful comparison of Spiegel's values will impress economical buyers.

Your Account Solicited—Extended Payments if Desired

Spiegel's
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
115 South Wabash Avenue CHICAGO
Next week—kitchen equipment.

AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
INSIST ON THE GENUINE
with trade mark "Beaded" on wrapper
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS



FRENCH SOCIALISTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Small Majority Is Secured by the
Peace-by-Negotiation Section
in Conference of the Socialist
National Council

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A pathetic situation has arisen in that although the result of the conference of the Socialist National Council is very much what it was expected to be, and is in accordance with the known state of feeling of the real majority in the party for some time past, nearly all concerned appear dissatisfied, and a sense of great uneasiness has been created. The Minoritaires, as they may still continue to be called, though they are now the majority, received 1544 votes for their resolution, and the old Majoritaires, 1172. If anything, the latter was a rather better result than had been anticipated by the partisans of the old majority. But now that the Minoritaires have asserted their superior strength, they seem appreciably embarrassed, and know not what they may do with their certified power, while leaders on the Majoritaire side, such as the advanced Albert Thomas, openly challenge them to attempt to do anything at all, declaring that though they may have a majority in the council they have none in the country, and that French socialism is sadly misrepresented by the figures that have been quoted.

Pierre Renaudel, leader of the Majoritaires and editor of the official organ, L'Humanité, sufficiently appreciates the discomfort of his own situation. The newspaper which he directs, which was founded by Jean Jaures, and has been a source of great strength to the party, is in an extremely delicate position. It stands for French socialism and not any particular section of it; but how can it pursue a definite Socialist policy now when the party is split up into so many factions which scarcely pretend any longer that they have proper sympathy with each other, and when the cause of the Majoritaires which it has advocated so far, though with some inevitable timidity of late, is now overruled by the Minoritaires, and the latter in turn are declared to be in a minority in the country? The National Council briefly considered the question of the newspaper, and the feeling was generally expressed that efforts should be made to make it more representative of the party in general, though for the reasons already stated, how to do this editorially is a Chinese puzzle of the first magnitude. In existing circumstances, however, unless something is done to put new life and a sense of definiteness and action into the paper, it will languish. Renaudel, an earnest and conscientious Socialist, explained his difficulties pathetically, and among other things he said he had appealed over and over again to various Socialist deputies for articles, but they came not. The whole question has been referred back to the special committee appointed to deal with it and will be brought up again at the forthcoming confederal congress which, it is said, will be an epoch-making gathering.

In the circumstances, when comment on the proceedings of the council was free and strong in many other important quarters, L'Humanité was in the strange position of being almost silent upon the subject. One short note was inserted, signed as usual by Renaudel, which said: "Our national council is over. I am not sure, notwithstanding appearances, that it has yielded much satisfaction to our members. It is certain, above all after the confederal congress, that a result which would have grouped the greatest possible majority was expected, without leaving in existence two forces which remain almost equal. The best proof of this doubtful satisfaction is that everybody has accepted with eagerness the idea of a forthcoming congress which will indicate whether the party is or is not capable of recovering a more stable equilibrium. Between now and then we shall be able to explain to each other more thoroughly the object of our differences, and the solutions that we bring to problems. We will do it without aggravating personal quarrels, yet in such a way that when congress comes to make its decisions there will be no misunderstandings to cause confusion." That was all. For long past the opponents of socialism have pointed with sarcasm to the acute differences in the party, and the latter has tried to hide them, to imply that they were far more imaginary than real, and that the Socialist Party was a homogeneous force. That pretense cannot at present be maintained, and there must be a falling back on the proposition that in a party of this kind, with deep thinking and sincerity upmost, absolute homogeneity could never be expected, and would indeed be indicative of shallow thinking and insincerity, as in merely artificial politics.

For the time being, however, the Longest motion of the Minoritaires, which received the most votes, stands as the chief declaration of the party; and, as it has only been indicated in a few words hitherto, and is in reality quite a lengthy and highly important document, it is well to quote it in full, especially at a time when American Socialists have arrived in Paris to express views which are not by any means in agreement. It is as follows: "On the threshold of the fifth year of war, the National Council recalls that in each of its declarations since the month of August, 1914, the Socialist Party has expressed its determination to support entirely the defense of the nation. In spite of Imperialist inclinations, defaults and governmental errors, it renews the declaration of its unanimous desire not to abandon deci-

sions formally taken at all its meetings. But it is compelled to remark at the present time that the political, diplomatic and military mistakes that have been committed by the leaders have been harmful to the country and to the whole of humanity. The government which refused to grant passports for Stockholm was that which at the beginning of 1917 rejected peace proposals which deserved a serious examination. And that which is now in power, in obedience to the worst reactionaries, has merely added to its internal enterprises against every form of liberty, to its surrender to the injunctions of the fomentors of coups d'état, to its violence against the working classes, a serious military defeat! It is only at a cost of the most terrible sacrifices, and thanks to the incomparable courage of our soldiers, that a state of equilibrium has been restored.

"The National Council demands of the French Government the revision of its war aims, the denunciation of Imperialist schemes, a clear and definite statement of our peace conditions on the basis defined by the Russian Revolution and by President Wilson, whose general ideas on war and peace were ratified by the Conference of London of Feb. 10, 1918, at which properly qualified representatives of the socialist and labor organizations of the Entente took part. Especially the National Council demands that there shall now be prepared a scheme for a League of Nations in the terms and in the spirit indicated by the President of the republic of the United States. It reminds the workers that a definite peace can only be assured by the establishment of a Socialist régime, capitalist society being essentially the régime of disorder, of despotism and of violence. The Socialist Party renews its adhesion, complete and without reservation, to the assembly of an international congress. It declares itself ready to answer the call of the citizens, Huysmans, Branting and Trotsky, commissioned by the international Conference of London to organize this meeting. The National Council affirms its desire to obtain complete liberty of national and international action for the working class organizations and for the Socialist Party.

"The granting of the passports having become, at the instance of the governments, an interallied question, the National Council determines to employ, in agreement with the working class and Socialist organizations in the Entente countries, every means in its power to obtain them. On its own side it calls upon its Parliamentary representatives to prosecute a vigorous parliamentary campaign before proceeding to refuse the military credits; it will give its entire assistance to the Confédération Générale du Travail in the application of the resolution that it took at its recent congress on July 13, 1918.

"The National Council declares that it cannot recognize any pretext for favoring a Russian counter-revolution. It declares that in the state of extreme distress in which that country is struggling at the present time, the utmost circumspection is necessary. It opposes itself to all intervention on the part of the Allies, who would range themselves against the Russian Socialists and would endanger the right of the Russian people to govern themselves as they wish. Whatever the situation may be, it subordinates all intervention to the unanimous consent of Russian socialism, without which such intervention can only be adverse to the interests of the Allies.

"The National Council records with the deepest regret the recent declaration of those of its members, of the parliamentary group, who, contrary to the most explicit decisions of all national sections of interallied socialism have brought about, along with the American Labor Federation, a movement in open opposition to these decisions. Every Socialist of whatever tendency has the right to further his views within his own party. But it is not to be tolerated that chosen parliamentary representatives shall conduct a violent policy in systematic opposition to the spirit and decisions of our Congress and national and international councils. The National Council condemns such an attitude, and reminds all Socialists and federations of the necessity, more imperative now than ever, for discipline and unity of action in the Socialist Party."

Some criticisms upon the proceedings at this National Council are made by Le Temps, which remarks that the Socialists have their own way of celebrating the new phase of the war, and that while the victorious troops continue their advance and systematically roll the enemy back to the north of the Marne, the Socialists assemble to discuss the refusal of the war credits by the parliamentary representatives of the party, and to consider the means of forcing passports from the government to enable their delegates to meet the representatives of that social democracy which is the slave of Prussian militarism. The party went on debating with the most extraordinary incoherence. The people would not be their dupe. It would turn with all its mind against them, to guarantee the security of the existence of the country reconstituted in its territorial and political unity. The great democracies of the West were not prepared to submit to the fate of revolutionary Russia. They would not allow the methods of Bolshevism to be set on foot among them. The choice was not "between bourgeois and socialism," as had been said, it was between liberty and slavery. Since the beginning of August 1914 the choice had been made. So said Le Temps.

SIR LIONEL HALSEY HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to approve of Rear Admiral Lionel Halsey, C. B., C. M. G., being appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on his relinquishing the post of Third Sea Lord.

HEAVY WAR WORK IS DONE BY WOMEN

British Women Have Justified
Their Employment in Un-
skilled and Semi-Skilled Work
—Conditions Are Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of Miss Anderson, H. M., principal lady inspector of factories for the year 1917, deals with the effect and extent of substitution of women and girls in industry, and is of exceptional interest. After stating that the fourth year of the war has for women in factories and workshops been one mainly of settling into the new fields of work which were so rapidly marked out in the three previous years, the report continues:

"Improvement in conditions, organization and methods of work has been and is progressively making for successful employment of women in ways and places which were practically impossible for them before the war. As this improvement proceeds, we are enabled gradually to see more clearly the fundamental contrast, hidden from us before the war by traditional and conventional views as to which were womanly occupations, between new occupations that can be and may have to become more or less permanent for women and those which are preferably only temporary. In the latter, the chief present interest lies in the additional strength they have lent to the nation at war and in their proof of an eager desire of the women to play the most helpful part possible, regardless of past customs and conventions and, at times, with a fine disregard of their own physical limitations. Expressions of surprise at the way women have risen to their new opportunities so often heard by inspectors in 1915 and 1916, have yielded place widely in 1917 to quiet commendation of the way they have held on to their work, laboring and unskilled as well as semi-skilled, and there is undoubtedly a growing sense of power and craft pride in the women as they acquire understanding and facility in the more skilled processes.

"The relatively few cases in which the women have proved failures," the report states, "are attributed by the inspectors to: insufficient care in selection of appropriate women for the kind of work needed; insufficient care in instruction and training so as to make the women really efficient, or in gradually accustoming them to new and heavy work; insufficient care or understanding in adapting and organizing to women's needs the conditions and methods of work; opposition on the part of men workers. An interesting section of the report gives illustrations of the degrees and kinds of substitution of women. In the managing of the whole of a dried milk plant, it is stated, women have shown examples of their capacity for complete and responsible activity. "Still more striking," the report says, "are the cases in branches of processes of trades formerly confined to men, e. g., certain parts of forge work, in making of tank parts, where in one factory the whole process has been carried out by women, men only being engaged (6 men to 300 women) in keeping machines in running order. The women work the furnace, molding presses, and do the grinding, besides trolleying, stacking, loading, on to wagons, and women 'chemists' also take the temperatures. In a gas meter repairs factory and in a perambulator factory complete and satisfactory substitution, resulting in work of first-class quality, has been reported. In certain china printing shops women, who were formerly only transferers, have been set on to the whole process and are said to be working satisfactorily. One Scottish cement works is run almost entirely with women's labor, and the experiment has been very successful with the aid of mechanical appliances, the only men remaining being foremen, engineers and rotary kiln men."

Commenting on the progress being made by women in acquiring skill in non-munition industries, the report states that in silk-spinning, women have been successfully introduced for the whole process in a number of cases. In a letterpress printing works, women are typesetting by hand. In bootmaking progress is reported to be very marked. Women are employed in glass work, in scientific instrument making, and they are being trained in lens and prism work and are frequently found in testing, smoothing, and polishing processes, semi-skilled or skilled. The general opinion of the inspectors as to work in the shipyards is that the work "is hard but healthy" on the whole. In foundry work a woman driver of a heavy force hammer is reported to be performing her duties satisfactorily. Women are also working successfully as fettlers and drillers of iron

and brass castings, and the number of women core-makers is increasing. Women are being employed by contractors building where ferro-concrete is used, and at a blast furnace in course of erection the foreman in charge is reported to have spoken "exceedingly highly of them, and said he would be willing to undertake any ferro-concrete work with women only. . . . They are bending and preparing all the steel work which is used in the construction of the wharf, bridges, etc., work the stone-crushing machines and the concrete mixer, stack the piles when made, and discharge stone, iron, etc., from railway trucks. The only men on their part of the ground are the foreman and a young boy, and the women have to depend entirely on themselves."

Other remarkable extensions of wartime substitution within the category of heavy or arduous work, the report states, may be seen in chemical works, gas works, oil and seed crushing works, and sugar refineries; in certain processes in glasshouses; in the heavier kinds of work in power stations; in overhead crane-driving, in engineering and other metal works, and in rag grinding.

In the higher posts of industry the general absence of opportunities for women of obtaining broad and sound technical training has limited the extent of the substitution of women, but the report notes that a fair promise of future development in industry seems to lie in the direction where women's natural aptitude for organizing would come into play.

In regard to the conditions of welfare in relation to the substitution of women the report says: "In 1917 while much has been added to our experience of the value of good conditions of personal welfare for securing successful substitution in occupations entirely new to women, even more remarkable has been the influence of advance in that direction in arousing a new demand for improved conditions also in women's older occupations. In cotton and woolen and worsted textiles, in laundries, in potteries, in biscuit factories, where considerable substitution has also been found possible, conditions in this respect, with honorable individual exceptions, have long been stationary, but here, too, the new movement has begun to take effect. The welcome given by employers to new orders under the Act of 1916 . . . illustrates the rapid progress in various quarters in ideas of improved 'social management' for factory life, since the Home Office first attached conditions to its Emergency Orders, and the Ministry of Munitions formed its welfare section."

In conclusion the report states that: "The duty of promoting and facilitating substitution has continued to bring factory inspectors into intimate contact with conditions of health and welfare not only in direct connection with actual working conditions, but also with wide outside problems. . . . They have thus continued to give, and in 1918, the help which their special contact with workers and employers facilitates their giving to the work of local advisory and other committees. Several inspectors report introduction by firms of promising new facilities for educational and allied advantages, such as classes in . . . English, arithmetic, commercial and business training . . . and the encouragement of cultivation of garden plots on the factory grounds by prizes for vegetables and flower shows. Perhaps most helpful of all are the conferences and work of factory committees which lie outside the scope of this section."

KING'S FUND FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, at a meeting at the Mansion House, held in support of the voluntary fund which is being raised unofficially by Mr. Hodge, Minister of Pensions, to assist disabled officers and men to reestablish themselves in civil life, the Duke of Connaught stated that the King had authorized him to make the following announcement:

"The fund will be under the patronage of His Majesty, and will be called 'The King's Disabled Fund for Soldiers, Sailors, and the Air Force.' It will be administered by the Ministry of Pensions and trustees appointed by the King, who will also appoint the treasurer. The King has come to the conclusion that the silver wedding gift from the City of London, amounting to £53,000, could be devoted to no better object than helping disabled soldiers and sailors. It is also His Majesty's intention to subscribe personally £25,000 to the fund. I feel that this grant will be the greatest assistance in starting the fund and encouraging subscribers."

The Duke went on to say that as a soldier he felt deeply indebted to the

Minister of Pensions for the splendid interest he had shown in this work. He had probably been the first to recognize that the state owed adequate recognition to the men of the services for their magnificent work in the war.

The Lord Mayor then expressed great gratification at the King's decision on behalf of the citizens of London.

Mr. Hodge said that there was no doubt the King had received sane and sound advice when he had decided to give his patronage to the fund. There had been a great many critics, but they seemed to forget that it was not proposed to set up every disabled man who was discharged from the army. The greater proportion of the men went back to their old occupations. The men whom they desired particularly to cater for were those who could not go back to their old occupations because of disablement. This voluntary fund would enable a man to become his own "boss." Up till then it had simply been a private fund opened by himself, and they had made over 2000 men their own "bosses," owing no allegiance to any employer of labor. If the state were to do this they would be up against trouble. In the early days he had been among those who imagined that the state was to do it. The state had no right, after it had taught a man a trade and equipped him with tools, to start him in business for himself. In helping a man to become his own "boss" they were doing something outside the province of the state—hence the need for this voluntary fund.

A state fund, continued Mr. Hodge, would lead to a great deal of controversy. They all knew how much government departments were harassed and hampered by regulations. The Ministry of Pensions could not administer a state fund without a set of regulations, and that would not meet exceptionally hard cases. In connection with this fund there were no regulations, and no hard-and-fast rules. They dealt with no man so far as was humanly possible, according to his needs. There was neither sealing wax nor red tape attached to the handling of the business. So long as he handled the business there was going to be neither sealing wax nor red tape, but an abounding human sympathy for the men who had done so much for them.

In many cases, he continued, it would have been impossible for the state to have done what the fund had done. The committee would sit every day in order that every case might be promptly dealt with. They would have no drones on it—only workers. Subscriptions of £1000 each had been received from Lord Inchcape, the P. and O. Company, Mr. Walter De Frece, and the Eccentric Club. His heart was in the business, said Mr. Hodge. On the recruiting platform they had made promises to look after the wife and children during the time the husband and father was fighting, and if he did not come back, to see after them. He was one who had made that promise, and he was doing everything humanly possible to fulfill his part of the bargain. He was convinced, now that the King had become patron of the fund, and had shown his interest by his donation, that they would be able to do even greater things for disabled men than had been previously possible.

COAL MINERS GET INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Coal miners in Alberta will receive another increase of 25 cents a day, dating from Aug. 1, as a result of the report of the commission which was appointed last year to investigate the cost of living. This will be the third increase the miners have received since the appointment of the commission, owing to the increased cost of living. The commission, which is composed of W. F. McNeill, representing the coal operators; Frank Wheatley, representing the miners of district No. 18; and F. E. Harrison, representing the Department of Labor, bases its recommendation for the increase on the sworn statements of the cost of certain necessities and staple commodities, as well as the increase in rents, fuel and light. Sitings were held in Calgary, Lethbridge, Blairmore, Edmonton and Drumheller, in Alberta, and in Fernie, B. C. Prices of commodities were also taken at several outlying mining centers.

COUNTRY THE TURK WILL HAVE TO YIELD

Basin of Lake Urmia, Wantonly
Overrun by Turks, Belongs to
People of Persia — Town
Near By Is Ancient Fortress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Europe, Africa and America possess vast lakes of fresh water, but Asia is extremely deficient in them, with the exception of Balkan in Siberia, writes Charles Mansford. Even salt lakes are rarely found; in all western Asia the Persian swamp lake of Hamun, and the three lakes which the Armenian highlands or their spurs contain, Gokcha, Van and Urmia, are alone of considerable size.

Lake Urmia is almost an inland sea, having a superficial area of nearly 2000 square miles, being next in size to the Aral and Caspian seas. It is, today, only a tenth of its original size; it may once have been a vast blue lagoon, at the end of an arm of the Caspian Sea itself, for the only form of life it contains is a shrimp-like crustacean found also about some islets in the Caspian. Its waters are still contracting, leaving a wider and wider ribbon of salt-impregnated land about the shores, although it is fed by numerous small rivers, east, south and west. Although Persia suffers so much from want of water generally, here, at least in Azerbaijan, is a favored region, for northward the Kara Rud flows to the Aras, the Greater Zab southwest to the Tigris, and the Kizil Uzun east and north to the Caspian Sea. Three-fifths as salt as the waters of the Dead Sea, Lake Urmia is extremely shallow. It is navigated by rude native craft which cross the lake in a day and night. Urmia, the town from which the lake is named, lies westward, and its traffic with Tabriz, beyond the eastern shore, is carried on by a small steamer occupying six or seven hours traveling from shore to shore. A course running northeast from the position of the town of Urmia to Tabriz would cleave the lake peninsula of Shaha, which is an island at high water. The lake itself was once called Shaha, after a famous town which stood on this peninsula. The town was strongly fortified ten centuries ago, when its chief-tain revolted against the grandson of Harun-al-Rashid. In the Thirteenth Century, Hulagu, the Mongol who sacked Baghdad after giving it up to rapine, fire and sword for a whole week, restored the fortifications of Shaha and there stored his plunder. . . .

The town of Urmia was important even in early times. Its walls were five miles in circuit, and 20 other striking portions, today, is its great bazaar, with intricate passages, and vaulted roofs, with a few gaps in the town to admit the scanty light. About the bazaar are many houses of sun-dried mud; the walls of the city are crumbling away and beyond them is rising a new suburb, built in the worst of taste possible for such a charming site. All about lake and town lies a rich agricultural district, well watered by nature as well as by the numerous irrigation channels of the farmers. In the less-favored portions of Azerbaijan the chief agriculturists are the Turk colonists who are contented to toil hard with only moderate returns, but west and south of the lake they have many competitors for the fat lands of the Province in Kurds, Armenians, thriving Arab farmers from Mesopotamia and immigrants from various parts of Persia. While the whole Province has vast possibilities in its unworked mineral wealth, it is to agriculture, in the Urmia region, that Persia proudly points. Wheat, barley, and maize are grown, while for mile after mile, like a glorious garden city, fragrant orchards subtly scent the air. Its vineyards grow about 30 kinds of grapes, lawfully exported to Russia as raisins for the Urmia district has long been considered practically a Russian region. Spread out on earthen floors to dry, these grapes when gathered are like an immense carpet; amber and violet, orange and indigo, gold and

purple, hues mingle in an oriental feast of captivating coloring.

In the town of Urmia there are many religious missions, those of America, Russia and France being notable. Urmia, indeed, has always been most closely connected with deep religious thought. . . . Persians all over the world revere the district of Urmia as the fountain head of the religious reformation of Zoroaster, who is stated to have been born there. Near one of the head streams of the Kizil Uzun stand the wonderful ruins of Solomon's Throne, the Takt-i-Sulayman, with the strange crater-lake of Dimand. The city of Shiz once stood there to which, all the way from Ctesiphon, in Mesopotamia, each of the Sassanian Chosroes came on foot on holy pilgrimage after ascending its throne. Fire was taken from that glorious temple to all others throughout the Persian kingdom, and for seven centuries its pure flame was never extinguished. There are few villages about Urmia which do not possess a heap of wood ashes of remarkable extent; the materialistic farmers find them, today, a valuable fertilizer.

Into this most venerated district of Urmia, owned by Shiah Moslem Persians, the Turk, now largely agnostic, false alike to the grand Muhammadan faith and to human ideals, has brazenly come, seeking an extension of his own effete empire, urged on by his German co-partner in crime. He has been ignominiously rejected by Arabia. Much of Mesopotamia, freed from his venal rule, shows abundant signs of recovering its ancient prosperity. Anatolia, his own homeland, he has foolishly allowed Germany to exploit at the expense of his own kith and kin. Fortunately, when the inevitable day of reckoning comes for the Central Powers, Turkey will be compelled to disgorge not merely Tabriz and the basin of Lake Urmia, recently so wantonly overrun, but every yard of Azerbaijan also, for it belongs alone to the people of Persia.

MR. ISAACS AND MARCONI CO.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the annual meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company the chairman, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, made a statement regarding the recent libel action brought by him against Sir Charles Hobhouse. The possibility of losing the action, Mr. Isaacs said, had never occurred to him, and he would not attempt to minimize the gravity of the verdict. He had served notice of application for a new trial, which he had every hope of obtaining. Mr. Isaacs then went on to say that he was bound by an agreement to act as managing director of the Marconi company until the end of December, 1925, and by that agreement the company was bound to him. In the circumstances he did not consider that it would be either fair or proper on his part to take advantage of that arrangement, and he therefore unreservedly tendered his resignation.

Loud cries of dissent greeted Mr. Isaacs's proposal that he should resign, and a resolution expressing complete confidence in him was forthwith put to the meeting and carried with one dissentient. During the progress of the meeting two messages from Senators Marconi were read, one addressed to Mr. Isaacs in which Senator Marconi expressed regret at the verdict and assured the managing director of his firm belief in his honor and integrity.

FISHING SCHOONERS SUNK

HALIFAX, N. S.—Crews of five fishing schooners sunk off Point Platte, Miquelon, last week by a German submarine, arrived here from St. Pierre, Miquelon, on Monday. There were 124 in the party, including Capt. Charles T. Gregory and 24 men of the Gloucester schooner J. J. Flaherty, and the crews of the C. M. Walters, E. B. Walters, Vera D. Adams and Gloaming, Canadian vessels.

MILLION RATIONS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order for 1,000,000 emergency rations for the overseas forces was announced Tuesday by the United States War Department. The ration corresponds to the "iron ration" of the British troops. It is composed of ground meat and wheat compressed into a cake and a block of sweet chocolate, and will sustain a man a day.

MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.
WELTCH WORLD

GRAND OPENING—NEW DESIGNS IN
Lighting Fixtures

The largest display of new and standard designs in Electric, Gas and Oil Lighting Fixtures in the country will, as usual, be shown by the McKenney & Waterbury Co. Inspection cordially invited.

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Filene's
Women's SUITS
fine broadcloth
\$35 and \$45

We overheard a statement recently by a woman that a good suit cannot be bought for \$35. It is true that at prices today a good broadcloth suit cannot be produced for \$35. We own a quantity of high-grade broadcloth bought at the lower price of a year ago. Our \$35 suits are cut out of this.

On the right, women's broadcloth suits with tiny braid-bound edges, \$45.

On the left, women's good-looking oxford melton tailormades with embroidered arrowheads, \$55.

Women's broadcloth suits, \$35 and more.
Women's oxford suits, \$30 and more.
Women's silvertone suits, \$60.

Fur-trimmed suits begin at \$68.50.

(Filene's mail orders filled fifth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

HOTEL MEN OBJECT
TO WET ATTITUDEEfforts of Special Committee of
American Association to Line
Up Organization Against War
Prohibition Are Denounced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Efforts of a special committee of the American Hotel Association to array that organization against war prohibition are being denounced by many of the members, and the question of the authority of the executive committee in permitting such a campaign to be conducted under the name of the association undoubtedly will lead to considerable discussion at the coming annual meeting.

Many attempts have been made, since prohibition became a prominent issue in the United States Congress, to align the American Hotel Association against the measure, but the executive committee of that organization resolutely refused to ask for contributions to finance such campaigns, while at the same time many members of the state organizations expressed their satisfaction with their hotel business under prohibition.

The license element of the association succeeded in having a special committee appointed for the purpose of securing expressions of opinion on prohibition from individual members, and used such material as representing the American Hotel Association.

Members of the association were considerably astonished about 10 days ago to receive a circular letter bearing the official letterhead of the organization with its four-point star on which, under the caption of "Business versus Prohibition," they were asked to write to their senators and plead with them to vote against prohibition.

The communication was dated Aug. 12, but as it was not received by any of the members until a week later, it was difficult to counteract the effect of it or to issue a denial. The action of the executive in permitting it to pass without such a denial is also criticized.

The statement claimed that the purpose of the American Hotel Association was to cooperate with other business interests in a united movement to defeat the prohibition bill. It was this which especially aroused members of the association, notably those who keep hostilities in dry towns, cities, counties and states.

They declared that not having sanctioned the appointment of the special committee nor having a voice in approving or disapproving the purpose of its campaign, their personal motives and views on prohibition had been impugned, and they had been held up to the ridicule and scorn of their patrons.

Many of the Massachusetts hotel men had declared the letter had discredited the poll of the State, made only a few months ago, in which 44 hotel proprietors voted against a coalition with the liquor interests in a state-wide campaign against prohibition, and only 12 were recorded as in favor of such action.

It is expected that one of the first acts at the annual meeting of the American Hotel Association will be a demand not only on the executive committee for the authority under which it appointed the special committee, but a request on the latter for a report as to how many members of the organization favored its campaign and how many letters were received denouncing it.

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BUILDERS MEET
IN BIRMINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The National Federation of Building Trades Employers held their semi-annual meeting recently at Birmingham. Mr. Henry Wilcock, of Wolverhampton, presided. The question of military service and its relation to men in the building trade occupied a considerable portion of the discussions during the meeting. A statement, telegraphed by the Ministry of National Service, to the effect that under certain conditions men of the new military age in the building trade were not to be called for military service was considered as worthless, as it was contended that men vital to the building trade were continually being lost, and men indispensable to the industry were being drafted into the employment of engineering firms in order to avoid military service. A motion was passed regretting the serious delay in issuing the certified occupations list. Another resolution having for its object the obtaining of joint action by employers and employed was passed, referring the whole question of military service, as affecting the building trade, to the Industrial Council for the building trade.

The report of the housing committee was approved, recommending the repeal of the Finance Act, 1909-10, to restore confidence in building as an investment; and the amendment of the Rent and Mortgage Act, 1915, to enable owners of property to increase rents to cover the increased cost of repairs and so on. A proposal was also made to cover local expenditure by substituting a system of local income tax in place of the present method of defraying expenditure.

A resolution was adopted requesting the National Federation to approach the Local Government Board with a view to getting arrangements made to enable private enterprise to erect houses for the working classes, and expressing the opinion that it was desirable that the National Federation should prepare a scheme outlining how assistance should be given.

Several speakers urged that the housing problem would have to be dealt with as a reconstruction measure.

Proceedings were opened by a theme from the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, who, in the course of an address, intimated that the Birmingham City Council had just adopted a policy to make good the shortage of houses in the city. To provide the program to which they were committed, Sir David Brooks said, houses at the rate of 5000 a year would have to be built over a period of 20 years if the citizens were to be adequately housed. The main questions were, who was to undertake the work, and how was it to be carried out? Some people, he said, advocated state agencies or municipal control, but for his part he thought any national or municipal scheme would be a mistake until private enterprise had been given the fullest opportunity of doing the work. He recognized that business men engaged in trade were entitled to receive a fair and just recompense for their investment of capital and business enterprise. And he maintained the best results could not be attained unless that fact was frankly admitted. The same thing, he thought, applied to the workmen. Unless a reasonable wage was paid it was useless to expect to get the best work. At the same time, he thought that during the war the first duty was to the State. He considered no one was entitled to think merely of his own private profit, or of earning an abnormal wage. Master and man alike must think first of his country and afterward of himself.

POLICY OF ITALY
AND JUGO-SLAVSMilan and Rome Newspapers
Are Strong Supporters of a
Slavophil Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Allusions to an old and a new school of diplomacy, a new and a more or less superseded policy, have lately been fairly frequent in those Milan and Rome newspapers which hold advanced views on such matters and are strong supporters of a Slavophil policy, and the statesmen who are supposed to typify these different points of view are more or less plainly indicated. The Epoca, for instance, after praising the Prime Minister's attitude on the Slav question, asks where the propaganda originates which is being carried on against the policy of an Italo-Slav agreement? While the expressions in the press of admiration for the Tzecho-Slovaks' share in the battle of the Piave are gratifying reading, the Epoca continues, and the Jugo-Slav committee has almost moved its center to Rome, a curious spectacle may simultaneously be witnessed. There are, it says, typewritten documents in circulation which are calculated to spread distrust of the Slavs, and campaigns are carried on in obscure newspapers, and pamphlets are disseminated which are not in accordance with the pact of Rome. The Epoca thinks that the significance of these things, which otherwise would not be important, lies in the fact that there seems to be an organizing will behind them, hoping, apparently for a change of policy and a negation of what has been affirmed. It begs Signor Orlando to reaffirm even more clearly the ideals in which he has already shown his faith.

In a subsequent article, after saying that although the new policy made its appearance after Caporetto it was not due to Caporetto, the Epoca affirms, that such a false interpretation of the matter might arise among some people owing to the oscillations which may be noted in certain members of the Cabinet. Signor Orlando inaugurated the new policy and he is continuing it. He has just received the delegates of the oppressed nationalities, it says, who are asking that they may have their own forces on the Italian front. This policy, the Epoca maintains, seems, from the circumstances in which it was begun, to be the personal policy of the Prime Minister and the only logical policy for Italy, the only one representing

ANOTHER DRIVE ON
I. W. W. IS PLANNEDUnited States Government Likely
to Push to an Early Trial the
Indictments at Wichita, Kan.,
and Sacramento, Cal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The government is not planning to rest on its oars in the I. W. W. menace after procuring a conviction of nearly 100 leaders in Chicago, but is planning to push to an early trial the important indictments at Wichita, Kan., and at Sacramento, Cal. This is the best information obtainable in this city from the government. The I. W. W. are making preparations to defend the cases.

Frank K. Nebeker of Salt Lake City, chief government prosecutor in the Chicago trial, does not at this time expect to take a hand in either case, because of pressing business at home. He has been away from Utah for over a year preparing and trying the case just closed. George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the Chicago I. W. W. defendants, will probably handle the Sacramento defense. The Wichita case comes up the last of September, and the Sacramento trial is set for Oct. 9.

"The men indicted at Sacramento and Wichita represent the second crop of I. W. W. leaders," observed Mr. Nebeker to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "One of the most important of them is C. W. Anderson, indicted at Wichita, who took Forrest Edwards' place as secretary-treasurer of the agricultural workers' organization, when the latter was held for trial here.

"At the Chicago trial we rounded up the original leaders. We had the general secretary-treasurer, the members of the general executive board with the exception of Wierola, who is a fugitive from justice with about 20 more, all of the editors of the foreign-language papers, the heads of the industrial unions, and the professional orators like Thompson and Doran. A new bunch of I. W. W. were called on to fill the places of many of these men, and it is such that the trials in the west will cover."

The forthcoming trials follow indictments covering substantially the same ground as the Chicago indictment, four of its five counts. Something in the neighborhood of 70 I. W. W. are involved in the two cases. Indictments against other I. W. W. have been returned also at Hutchinson and Newton, Kan.

It is hardly probable that Arturo Giovannitti, Joseph Ettor, Carlo Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and several others named in the Chicago indictment of last year, which was directed against 166, will ever be brought to trial. They were found to have had little connection with the organization during the war period covered by the indictment and their cases were severed.

the spirit of the war which unifies the combination of the Entente. It is inconceivable that there should still be anyone in Italy who disagrees with it, the article continues. It seems especially inconceivable that there should be dissidents on this point when the new policy has been developed naturally for eight months because it is inherent in the spirit of the new Prime Minister, as well as being the only suitable one; but it may have appeared a consequence of the defeat of Caporetto owing to the circumstances in which it appeared. Let them beware, the Epoca says, lest the peoples who have at last been so wonderfully brought nearer to them should have any suspicion that a victory brings about the revival of all that is most antiquated in Italian traditional diplomacy and of all that is most egoistic in Italian nationalism. The same paper has also declared that the whole of Italy should exert itself to help on the new policy without any dissenting voices.

Another point of view is expressed in the Milanese Perseveranza which has been taking the Epoca to task for its utterances and declaring that it takes upon itself to speak for the Prime Minister who has the love and admiration of all Italy, and that that fact forbids the belief that he regards the new policy in the light that some of his admirers would like to have it believed he does. The point of view of the Perseveranza is that the Jugo-Slavs must pass from "ambiguous words to unequivocal deeds" before a real understanding with them can be reached. The paper's Rome correspondent has also given a denial to reports which have been current of divisions between Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino on the Jugo-Slav question.

In some of the Radical press there have been fairly frank allusions recently to statesmen whose policy is said to be that of a bygone time.

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STANDARD UNITED
STATES ENGINE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first United States Government standard locomotive built for domestic use and bearing the letters U. S. upon the tender, was completed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works recently. This engine was one of 1400 locomotives which have been ordered by the government for delivery during 1918.

The locomotives are designed, as far as practicable, with interchangeable parts and can be adapted for the use of either coal or oil as fuel.

GIFT TO H. M. S. EAGLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the following letters have been exchanged between the American Embassy and the Admiralty:

American Embassy, London
July 23, 1918

Dear Sir:
I am told that I may send in your care a silver bowl which I wish to present to the officers of H. M. S. Eagle and which I hope will remind them in the future of the pleasure I had in naming their ship on June 8. It goes with my best wishes for the happy continuance of the mutual understanding, complete cooperation and esteem which exist between the navies of the English-speaking peoples.

(Signed) ALICE PAGE
Admiralty, 31st July, 1918.

Madam:
I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to convey to you an expression of their thanks for your kind gift of a silver rose bowl to the officers of H. M. S. Eagle, in commemoration of your naming the ship on June 8 last. The bowl has been duly received and will be forwarded to the ship on the first opportunity.

The officers of H. M. S. Eagle will appreciate to the full the feelings that have prompted you to make this gift, and My Lords accept it on their behalf as a token of the mutual esteem and confidence that so happily exist between the navies of the United States and Great Britain now fighting side by side. I am, Madam, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. MURRAY, Secretary.

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AND JUGO-SLAVSMilan and Rome Newspapers
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Before Selecting a
Fur Coat
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\$295 \$325 \$450
Are of
Exceptional Worth

Buying a fur coat early this year will prove economic wisdom. Prices now are substantially less than those which will obtain when the cool season arrives and then, there will be the addition of a very considerable war tax that is soon to come. Prices are for Seal Coats of select peltry, authentic style and the finest workmanship—authentic style and the finest workmanship.

"Where Action Reigns"
B. SIEGEL & CO.
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store

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"Unfortunately, certain utterances of members of the Reichstag have given the Poles reason to hope that no real objection can be made by Germany to the expansion of Poland between the middle course of the Niemen and the Pripiet, which, of course, is ridiculous, for such a development would spoil all plans for a direct route between Germany and the Ukraine and the Black Sea, and, consequently, all trade expansion in these directions. All Prussia's railway and canal connections with these two regions would be cut off by this political barrier, and Eastern Prussia would suffer heavily.

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FAIR PLAY EDITOR'S
GERMAN ACTIVITIESLetter Published to Show That
Marcus Braun Aided Move-
ment to Prevent Post-War
Boycott of German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marcus Braun, ostensibly the editor and publisher of the magazine Fair Play, during the period in 1915 and 1916 when, according to Deputy Attorney-General Becker, Count von Bernstorff was the sole owner of that pro-German paper, is also declared to have taken part in a movement to prevent a boycott of German goods after the war. Mr. Becker has made this charge by publishing the following letter, said to have been written by Mr. Braun to Mrs. Valli Kroch in Berlin, a year before the United States entered the war:

"I was glad to hear from you, as in these days of British impudence it is merely a chance that a letter reaches its destination. . . .

"Conditions, while they have changed somewhat for the better as far as sentiment of the people is concerned, are still very bad, and it is a good deal the fault of our German friends themselves. Somehow or another they do not understand how to make friends. Of course, that will not interfere with the final victorious results for the Teuton and their allies, but what I am particularly afraid of is the aftermath—because I am also certain there will be a general boycotting of everything that is German, and it will be made as difficult as possible, and that is the only propaganda that ought to be carried on now to prevent it.

"I am doing in my small way everything that I possibly can and I wish I was able to come over just now to impress the people in Berlin of the importance of looking ahead in that respect, but I cannot take any chance now; the English would surely take me off the ship, because some of our rotten pro-British newspapers have printed the most sensational stories about my visits to Europe and put me down as a German spy. Under ordinary circumstances I would bring these rotten-hearted editors into court and make them pay the penalty for their libels, but the mind of the population has been poisoned to such an extent that no fair-minded jury can get together on a case like that, particularly in view of the fact that our administration of justice is in the hands of British lackeys, so I let the thing go at that, and merely content myself with writing in equally strong language about the mean and contemptible doings of the British and their allies in this country.

"Somehow or other I have an idea that the war will soon end, because I cannot imagine that the people of England and France can be fooled much longer by their crooked politicians as to the real status, and as soon as the people there will find out how things stand they will sweep the betrayers of their trust out of office and will come to terms with Germany and her allies, and then you can rest assured that the first German boat which will leave New York harbor, bound for Germany, will have among its passengers.

"Yours sincerely,

"MARCUS BRAUN."

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SHIPS FOR HAWAIIAN SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—To transport sugar to San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands, five Danish motorships, which have been lying at a Pacific port for several months, have been chartered by the United States Government, according to advices received here from the mainland. These vessels range around 8000 tons and are owned by the East Asiatic Company.

SHOEWORKERS STILL IDLE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
BROCKTON, Mass.—The strike situation was further complicated in Brockton on Tuesday when the last-ers, who had returned to work on recommendation of the National War Labor Board, quit their benches in the local shoe factories as a result of a vote taken at a meeting on Sunday. The action of the lasters crippled the shoe industry again just when it appeared that the whole difficulty was being adjusted.

RETAIL GROCERS
BLAME JOBBERSMany Dealers Are Forced Out
of Business and Others Are
Said to Be Hard Pressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OMAHA, Neb.—Eighty groceries in Omaha have been closed in the last three months by their owners, according to an announcement by J. J. Cameron, secretary of the Butchers and Grocers Association of Omaha.

This disclosure, Mr. Cameron says, reveals one of the most remarkable situations in his knowledge of the retail food business, inasmuch as Omaha is located near the center of the largest food-producing areas in the United States and is almost geographically in the center of the country.

Despite these advantages, the grocers blame wholesale dealers, who, they say, have increased prices steadily until it is impossible to produce a margin of profit from the consumer.

"The 80 grocers who have closed their shops do not represent alone the grocers who have been losing money in Omaha," Mr. Cameron said. "In fact, half of the groceries of the city have been for sale, and unless many of them find purchasers, the owners will quit business and pocket their losses.

"Two years ago, Omaha had 560 groceries. By this time next year there will be only 300. Another thing that is reducing the number of groceries is the plan of many to combine with competitors, bring the trade of both stores under one roof, and save the additional operating expense."

At the office maintained by the association, 135 groceries were listed for sale at one time, although it is said the number of Omaha groceries, which is one for every 500 inhabitants at present, is the average for other cities of America.

Omaha is said to be second in the country as a packing center and it is declared meats are higher here than in other cities to which the same articles have been shipped hundreds of miles.

FEW BRIDGEPORT
STRIKERS RETURN

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Tool makers and machinists in munition factories who struck on Friday because of dissatisfaction with the working out of the wage decision made by the National War Labor Board, did not return to their benches Tuesday. The situation as a whole appeared to be unchanged. It was understood in labor union circles that a conference in Washington would take up the differences. William H. Johnson, president of the Machinists Union, and member of the Labor Board, in an address here said it was the intention to have Mr. Edlitz, umpire on the board, make specific interpretation of the wage feature.

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FAIR PLAY EDITOR'S
GERMAN ACTIVITIESLetter Published to Show That
Marcus Braun Aided Move-
ment to Prevent Post-War
Boycott of German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marcus Braun, ostensibly the editor and publisher of the magazine Fair Play, during the period in 1915 and 1916 when, according to Deputy Attorney-General Becker, Count von Bernstorff was the sole owner of that pro-German paper, is also declared to have taken part in a movement to prevent a boycott of German goods after the war. Mr. Becker has made this charge by publishing the following letter, said to have been written by Mr. Braun to Mrs. Valli Kroch in Berlin, a year before the United States entered the war:

"I was glad to hear from you, as in these days of British impudence it is merely a chance that a letter reaches its destination. . . .

"Conditions, while they have changed somewhat for the better as far as sentiment of the people is concerned, are still very bad, and it is a good deal the fault of our German friends themselves. Somehow or another they do not understand how to make friends. Of course, that will not interfere with the final victorious results for the Teuton and their allies, but what I am particularly afraid of is the aftermath—because I am also certain there will be a general boycotting of everything that is German, and it will be made as difficult as possible, and that is the only propaganda that ought to be carried on now to prevent it.

"I am doing in my small way everything that I possibly can and I wish I was able to come over just now to impress the people in Berlin of the importance of looking ahead in that respect, but I cannot take any chance now; the English would surely take me off the ship, because some of our rotten pro-British newspapers have printed the most sensational stories about my visits to Europe and put me down as a German spy. Under ordinary circumstances I would bring these rotten-hearted editors into court and make them pay the penalty for their libels, but the mind of the population has been poisoned to such an extent that no fair-minded jury can get together on a case like that, particularly in view of the fact that our administration of justice is in the hands of British lackeys, so I let the thing go at that, and merely content myself with writing in equally strong language about the mean and contemptible doings of the British and their allies in this country.

"Somehow or other I have an idea that the war will soon end, because I cannot imagine that the people of England and France can be fooled much longer by their crooked politicians as to the real status, and as soon as the people there will find out how things stand they will sweep the betrayers of their trust out of office and will come to terms with Germany and her allies, and then you can rest assured that the first German boat which will leave New York harbor, bound for Germany, will have among its passengers.

"Yours sincerely,

"MARCUS BRAUN."

view, for the Austrian Poles demand the restoration of the former frontiers of Congress Poland, the internationalization of the Vistula, with access to the sea, and the future of the Lithuanian frontier, so as to insure for Poland access to the Russia of the Soviet Republic. This, of course, is excluded even in the case of the Austro-Polish solution; but such dreams would, nevertheless, persist in a Poland annexed to Austria-Hungary, and would never be opposed in such a way as to convince the Poles of their hopelessness. On the contrary, as the Poles increased their influence at Vienna and lessened Germany's, such hopes would grow, until Germany would have to deal with a demand for Polish expansion toward the north-east, which would be supported—morally, at least—by Austria-Hungary, and Germany would have to be constantly on its guard against an ever-present danger.

"Unfortunately, certain utterances of members of the Reichstag have given the Poles reason to hope that no real objection can be made by Germany to the expansion of Poland between the middle course of the Niemen and the Pripiet, which, of course, is ridiculous, for such a development would spoil all plans for a direct route between Germany and the Ukraine and the Black Sea, and, consequently, all trade expansion in these directions. All Prussia's railway and canal connections with these two regions would be cut off by this political barrier, and Eastern Prussia would suffer heavily.

"If, however, plans for union with Austria should be given up, and a close economic union with Germany come to pass, all objections may be dropped, except in connection with the insertion of a Polish region between the Ukraine and Lithuania, for, otherwise, a hostile Poland would cut off Germany's access to the richest Russian provinces."

SHIPS FOR HAWAIIAN SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—To transport sugar to San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands, five Danish motorships, which have been lying at a Pacific port for several months, have been chartered by the United States Government, according to advices received here from the mainland. These vessels range around 8000 tons and are owned by the East Asiatic Company.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

SERIES STARTS
FOR WORLD TITLE

Chicago Cubs, Champions of the National League, Meet Boston Red Sox, Champions of American League in Chicago

FORMER WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONS

Year	Club and League	W. L. P. C.
1903	Boston Americans	5 3 625
1904	No games played	
1905	New York Nationals	4 1 300
1906	Chicago Americans	4 2 566
1907	Chicago Nationals	4 0 1000
1908	Chicago Nationals	4 1 300
1909	Pittsburgh Nationals	4 3 571
1910	Philadelphia Americans	4 1 300
1911	Philadelphia Americans	4 2 566
1912	Boston Americans	4 3 571
1913	Philadelphia Americans	4 1 300
1914	Boston Nationals	0 1 000
1915	Boston Americans	4 1 300
1916	Boston Americans	4 1 300
1917	Chicago Americans	4 2 566

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—With both teams reported as ready for the fray and each expressing confidence that it will be the ultimate winner of the series, the Chicago Cubs, champions of the National League, will meet the Boston Red Sox, champions of the American League, at 3:30 this afternoon in the first game of the World Series baseball championship of 1918. The second and third games are scheduled to be played here tomorrow and Friday, with the clubs then moving on to Boston where the next three games, should such a number be necessary, will be played.

Each team has its followers with those who have been following the National champions favoring their club to win, and a similar condition prevailing in American League circles. That neither team is as strong as most of those which have competed in previous World Series games is generally admitted, and this is only to be expected when it is recalled that many of the leading players on the two clubs last year and even early in this have left the teams to go into war service. Notable instances of this are to be found in the absence of C. C. Alexander, the leading pitcher of the National League, from the Chicago team, and the absence of Richard Hoblitzel, first baseman and captain, and Pitcher H. B. Leonard from the Boston Red Sox.

Based on the showing made during the National League championship race, the Chicago team appears to be very strong in pitching, fairly good at batting and a good fielding team. Vaughn, Tyler, Hendrix and Douglas make a pretty dependable pitching staff, with the best left-handed pitchers in major-league baseball this season. In addition to this, Tyler has had previous World Series experience, having been on the Boston Braves when they made a clean sweep of their series with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1914. In Killifer the team has a splendid catcher.

Merkle, first base; Pick, second, Deal, third, and Hollocher, shortstop, are a very dependable infield, with Merkle and Deal, both former World Series players. Hollocher is the star of the quartet, and the best recruit who has broken into major-league circles in a number of years.

Mann, Paskert, Black and Barber are four fast outfielders, and the first two have had World Series experience. Mann with Boston in 1914 and Paskert with Philadelphia in 1915. They are not such hard hitters as might be desired from men playing the outfield, but they cover a lot of territory and are fast on the bases.

Fred Mitchell is rated as a splendid manager and he had World Series experience in 1914 when he was assistant to Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Braves. He has always been noted for his handling of pitchers, he having been a former pitcher and catcher himself, and it is believed that the club will want nothing in the way of management in the games to be played.

The Boston Red Sox are quite strong in the box, have a good catching staff, a reliable infield and a fine outfield. Bush, Jones, Mays and Ruth are the men who will be called upon to do the box work for the team in the series. All but Jones have had World Series experience, Mays and Ruth with Boston and Bush with the Philadelphia Athletics, and this should be worth much to them.

Schanz and Agnew are the regular catchers and the first-named has had much World Series experience with the Philadelphia Athletics. He appears to be fully as good as Killifer with Agnew only a little behind.

The infield of McInnis, first base; Shean, second; Thomas, Coffey, or Cochran, third, and Scott, shortstop, is a very good fielding aggregation although light in batting. McInnis and Scott have had lots of World Series experience and can be depended upon to play fully up to expectations. Shean is a player of experience and should hold his own with Pick of Chicago. Thomas, if he can get a full-length long enough to play, should do well at third, although lacking experience, while Coffey and Cochran do not appear to be up to World Series class.

Captain Hooper and Strunk make two outfielders of marked brilliancy and better than any of the Chicago outfielders. Each has had lots of World Series experience and has always run true to form in the big games. Pitcher Ruth, Miller and Whitman are the other outfielders used by Boston. The first named is a hard hitter and will probably be in the outfield when not pitching. The other two are average fielders without much major league experience.

Manager Barrow has had a whole

lot of baseball experience and has shown much ability in the way he has handled the Red Sox this season. He will receive able assistance from Wagner, who has served as assistant during the past season and has had much World Series experience both as coach and player.

The Chicago club arrived in the city early Tuesday from Pittsburgh and Manager Mitchell had them hold a practice at the American League Park in order to accustom themselves to playing on those grounds. It was freely predicted that Pitcher Vaughn would be selected to start the first game for the Cubs, with Tyler as second choice.

Manager Barrow of the Red Sox was also invited to practice on the grounds by President C. A. Comiskey. Pitcher Mays was regarded as the boxman most likely to start for Boston, with Ruth as second choice.

RETAINS LAWN
BOWLING TROPHY

Boston Bowling Green Club Defeats North Tonawanda Club of New York for Cup

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Possession of the United States cup, lawn bowling trophy, is retained by the Boston Bowling Green Club of this city, as they defeated the North Tonawanda Club of New York, 53 to 50, at 21 ends Tuesday afternoon on the Franklin Field greens.

Play for the cup resulted from a challenge from the New York organization to the Boston club, who won the cup from Buffalo, after four years of trials, last year. The trophy has been contested for the past 25 years and is retained by a club only so long as that club can successfully defend it against all challengers.

Tuesday's competition afforded many instances of fine bowling, and some spectacular shots were made by members of both teams. The Boston club early won a commanding lead, and the efforts of the visiting players were of no avail in reducing their handicap.

In the first rink the local club was represented by George Swinton, Thomas Greive, G. L. Wilcoxson and Edward Dannahy, skip. This team was opposed by the first Tonawanda four composed of Thomas Patterson, Dr. C. W. Glendman, George MacDonald and S. C. Peuchen, skip. Some close and interesting play was the outcome of this meet which the Boston team took 25 to 16.

The second Boston four was composed of William Coulson, Frank Edwards, James Ughart and Alexander Simpson, skip. This four won from the second Tonawanda team, D. H. Lewis, W. M. Mills, E. T. Comstead and A. L. Murray, skip, 28 to 14. The play at the Franklin Field rinks Monday, was the first annual bowling green tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association, and a very successful program was completed. Teams from Buffalo, N. Y., Tonawanda, N. Y., Hempstead, Conn., Fall River and Boston, Mass., competed in the matches. The association expects to hold the next tourney at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPT. J. L. SNOW IS
AMATEUR CHAMPION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. J. L. Snow of the Boston Athletic Association is the amateur trapshooting champion of Greater Boston for 1918, and G. H. Chapin is the professional champion. They won their victories at a shoot held at the traps of the Boston A. A. at Riverside.

Captain Snow did some splendid shooting, scoring 98 out of a possible 100. Chapin won his title by breaking 142 targets out of 150.

PICKUPS

The Boston Braves succeeded in defeating the New York Giants only once this season, and that was in the final game of the year, Rudolph being the winning pitcher.

J. B. Tinker, former shortstop of the Chicago Nationals when they won the world championship titles of 1907 and 1908, has been recommended for a commission in the chemical service of the United States Army.

It will be interesting to see what action the American League officials will take regarding the St. Louis Browns claim of the two Cleveland games of Monday by forfeit, Cleveland failing to appear. Whichever way the league decides, the standing of the clubs will not be changed.

The Detroit Americans came pretty near to making a record for heavy batting in their double-header with Chicago Labor Day when they made 37 hits in 77 times at bat, a team average of .480. Twenty-one of the hits were made off Clotte of the White Sox in the second game.

Ty Cobb did some heavy batting in his last championship games of the 1918 season when he made no less than six hits in 10 times up. This gives him an unofficial average for the season of .350 and a margin of about 31 points over George Burns of the Philadelphia Athletics, who finished second.

That soldiers and government officials at Washington are much interested in major league baseball would seem to be indicated by the large number who attended the final game of the season there Monday afternoon when about 3000 soldiers were present, in addition to General March, chief of staff of the United States Army.

WORLD SERIES IN
NEW CONDITIONS

Attendance Records and Gate Receipts Not Expected to Come Up to Marks for the Previous Years

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While neither gate receipts nor attendance figures are expected to be broken at the coming world series, baseball fans throughout the country are certain to watch the daily returns with more than the usual interest owing to the changed conditions under which the series will be played. Two outstanding features are apparent which have not heretofore been faced by either the players or the magnates at any time in the history of the baseball classic.

No such national or international crisis has ever prevailed during the playing of a world series as exists at this time. Under normal conditions the annual clash of the pennant winning clubs of the rival major leagues has each season been one of the events of the year. The play was followed each day by hundreds of thousands of baseball enthusiasts in all parts of the country. Great cities and little hamlets in isolated sections of the continent have witnessed the daily gathering of throngs before the bulletin and player boards to follow the fortunes of the competing teams. Today the public is burdened with great responsibilities and cares and the world series at best can be but a momentary diversion.

Under the circumstances it appears certain that, while the games may be well attended, there will be nothing like the great outpouring of fans which have each year filled the parks to capacity and swelled the coffers of the clubs and players. Strange to say this will make little difference to the men who will participate in the diamond battles, for under the new system of apportioning the winner's and loser's individual share of the receipts they can secure but a fixed sum, regardless of the total of the gate receipts.

As adopted last winter by the two leagues and the National Commission, the amended regulations provide that receive \$2000 as his share of the World Series proceeds while the loser's individual end will amount to \$1400. The total of these sums will come from the usual 60 per cent of the gate receipts for the first four games of the series. The new arrangement, however, calls for a further distribution of the balance of this 60 per cent fund among the players of the two clubs which finish the pennant race of both leagues respectively second, third and fourth.

After the money apportioned to the players of the two competing teams has been deducted from the original 60 per cent, the residue will be divided upon the following basis: To the players of the National and American League clubs finishing second in their respective pennant race, 50 per cent; to the third place clubs, 30 per cent and to the fourth place clubs, 20 per cent.

This new arrangement does not affect the club owners or the National Commission, however, for the old rule of distribution still prevails. Of the 40 per cent of the gate receipts of the first four games, the National Commission will receive 10 per cent and the club owners 30 per cent. After four games have been staged the players cease to participate in the distribution and the National Commission will receive 10 per cent and the club owners 90 per cent. The winning and losing clubs are called upon, however, to divide 25 per cent of their world series share with the other seven clubs in their respective leagues.

The following tabulation shows the World Series receipts and divisions of same each year since 1903:

Year	Games	Attendance	Receipts	Clubs' Share	Players' Share	National Commission
1903	8	100,429	\$50,000	\$17,388	\$32,612	
1904	5	91,723	58,405	24,179	27,394	
1906	6	99,845	106,550	62,495	32,402	\$6,641
1907	5	78,068	101,728	36,622	54,933	10,173
1908	5	62,232	94,976	59,563	46,115	9,498
1909	7	145,295	188,302	102,547	66,825	18,830
1910	6	124,222	173,980	77,510	78,072	12,598
1911	6	179,851	242,164	180,217	127,911	34,036
1912	8	251,901	490,449	293,832	147,572	49,015
1913	5	150,992	325,590	158,218	135,162	32,598
1914	4	111,909	225,719	81,266	121,898	22,573
1915	5	143,351	320,361	145,426	144,900	22,036
1916	5	162,859	385,590	184,104	162,927	38,550
1917	6	186,654	425,878	230,401	162,888	42,587
Totals	80	1,887,431	\$3,309,102	\$1,641,557	\$1,333,711	\$224,829

*Not played under National Commission rules.

CHESS LEAGUE PLANS
THREE EXHIBITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three simultaneous exhibitions, to be given by J. R. Capablanca during the latter part of September and early in October, have been arranged by the Correspondence Chess League of America.

The first of the series is scheduled for the afternoon of September 21 at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York. There will be a maximum of 40 boards, which will be occupied only by members of the league.

The second exhibition will be in Philadelphia, where Capablanca will play at the Central Y. M. C. A. The third and last performance will take place in Boston.

MADONA MAKES RECORD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Vincent Madonna of Providence, R. I., is the new holder of a 15-mile motor-paced record for the Reverse Beach cycle track as the result of his defeating Victor Linart in a match race, recently in 20m. 44s.

ATHLETICS FOR
STUDENT BODY

Bezdek, New Penn State Coach, Not to Specialize On Intercollegiate Sports

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—When Hugo Bezdek, the Pittsburgh National League Club's manager and former Pacific Coast athletic director, comes to Pennsylvania State College, this week as the head of physical education, he will foster above all other sport activities recreational athletics for the entire student body. He will not specialize as the coach of Pennsylvania State's intercollegiate teams.

His chief task will be that of a director and organizer of massed athletics in which the physical development of the individual student will be emphasized rather than the production of teams of highly specialized athletes. Every student in the institution—and there will be about 1800 of them next year—will be required to participate in some form of outdoor sport, with Bezdek personally supervising his activities.

Under Bezdek's guiding hand, all of Pennsylvania State's intercollegiate athletic teams will be continued and encouraged. They will continue to meet opponents from representative colleges and universities.

He will have a corps of qualified assistants to carry out much of the team coaching, but everywhere in State's sports program the team development idea will be subordinated to the broad idea of physical training for the mass of undergraduates. It is planned to have boxing and wrestling featured as the two chief forms of recreational athletics. Large groups of students will be engaged in these sports simultaneously, with Bezdek and his assistants constantly on hand watching the work.

Penn State's new physical training scheme is regarded as an innovation in collegiate athletic circles. Few colleges in this country have yet introduced a similar system that looks toward dual faculty control of physical education and intercollegiate athletics. His rank as associate professor of physical education and athletics, gives Bezdek the unusual position of football, basketball and baseball coach with a faculty standing. He is charged with complete and absolute control of State's new athletic policy.

Bezdek will model his recreative sports plan after the army cantonment system of recreation. This will be studied closely during a tour of Eastern camps this week. He will assume his active duties here with the re-opening of college, Sept. 11.

State's new athletic head is a product of the A. A. Staggs system at the University of Chicago, where he played football for three years. He was graduated in 1905. Later he served as an assistant to Coach Staggs at Chicago, and subsequently coached at the University of Arkansas. His fame as a gridiron mentor and physical educator came to the East, however, after he developed remarkable teams at the University of Oregon during the last five years.

CATCHING RECORD
IS MADE BY SCHALK

CHICAGO, Ill.—R. W. Schalk, catcher for the Chicago White Sox, is credited with having established a new world's major league baseball record for continuous service. This year Schalk caught in over 100 games and this made the sixth straight year in which he has caught 100 or more games a season.

Catcher Schalk started in the century class in 1913, and in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and this year duplicated the feat. The previous record was held by George Gibson, then with the Pittsburgh Nationals, who caught 100 games or more a season for five consecutive years.

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OIL-BURNING TRAWLER IN PORT

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Pioneer, the first oil-burning beam trawler to enter the American fishing service, came into port Monday from her first trip with a catch of 300,000 pounds valued at about \$10,000. It was on the fishing banks two weeks. The steamer is operated with about half the crew necessary on a coal-burning trawler.

The Filson Cruising Shirt for All Outdoor Life

A Most Practical Garment for All Outdoor Work or Pleasure

Description: Six pockets, one large BACK pocket, 90x21 inches, making 5 complete pockets. BEST MATERIAL, weight guaranteed. Two styles, same as shown and the open front coat. When desired, state preference as to style and give size of collar. Free delivery on all orders amounting to \$5 or more. We make Khaki, Mackinaw, Corduroy clothing for Men and Women, also Woolen Comforts and Sleeping Bags.

Ask for catalog 31

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R. L. MURRAY VICTOR
IN TENNIS SINGLES

Wins United States Title by Defeating W. T. Tilden 2d, in Straight Sets at the West Side Club Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. L. Murray of California won the United States lawn tennis singles title here Tuesday on the courts of the West Side Club, Forest Hills, L. I., when he defeated W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, in straight sets 6-3, 6-1, 7-5. Murray was the winner of the patriotic singles tourney held here a year ago, and was the ranking player on the tournament list. His position was number four on the United States list and he justified his rating.

The playing conditions for the match were perfect and a large gallery had assembled to see the final stage of the play and won the first game, his placements being a feature. In the next game he broke through Tilden's service and in spite of two double faults he won the third game.

Tilden then won the next on his service, most of Murray's returns hitting the net. For the rest of the set, each won on his own service, the set being won by Murray, 6-3, after 20 minutes of play. Murray opened the next set by winning four games in succession. His vigorous service, coupled with his wonderful placements, seemed to throw Tilden off his balance, and in the fourth game Murray made two service aces, which Tilden did not even try to return. Tilden then, with the score 4 to 0 against him, took a brace, and won the next game at love, on two service aces and two outs by Murray. But Murray, in the next game, sent over three brilliant services for aces, and had little trouble in winning the next game, Tilden making a double fault, when the score had reached 30-40 against him. This gave Murray the second set, 6-1.

With the sets two against him, Tilden stood a very small chance of winning, especially as Murray was outplaying him at every point of the game. But he kept up the struggle, and after losing the first game on Murray's service, won the next, making two brilliant placement shots, which aroused applause. Then Murray's service began to get in its work, and he made two service aces, while the others were driven out of court by Tilden. Finally, after deuce had been called and Murray had the advantage point, he won the game on a rally that had a rather funny termination. Tilden had been barely able to reach a stroke of Murray's, and he was waiting for the ball to drop, so that he could smash it. While standing in his position he calmly dropped the other balls which he had been holding in his hand, then drove the ball back in a swift placement. His coolness was so remarkable that the gallery cheered him. But when the score had reached 5-2 Tilden suddenly seemed to arouse himself to action, and in a wonderful series of placement shots he won the next three games, the last two being love games. But Murray with the score at five all sent in his swift service again for four fast points, the last two being service aces, then won the final game on Tilden's errors and a skillful placement. Summary:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Murray 4 4 6 0 4 4 5 4—35	Murray 4 4 4 0 4 4—24	Murray 4 1 5 5 4 1 4 2 0 0 4 4—34
Tilden 1 1 4 4 1 8 3 6 0—26	Tilden 2 0 2 2 4 1 2—13	Tilden 1 4 3 3 0 4 2 4 4 0 2—31
Murray 0 N P A D F	Murray 0 N P A D F	Murray 0 N P A D F
Tilden 6 8 6 1 3	Tilden 6 4 3 2 2	Tilden 10 5 7 5 2
Tilden 14 14 9 0 0	Tilden 8 13 12 2 1	

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS
Final Round
R. L. Murray defeated W. T. Tilden 2d, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5.

First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Murray 4 4 6 0 4 4 5 4—35	Murray 4 4 4 0 4 4—24	Murray 4 1 5 5 4 1 4 2 0 0 4 4—34
Tilden 1 1 4 4 1 8 3 6 0—26	Tilden 2 0 2 2 4 1 2—13	Tilden 1 4 3 3 0 4 2 4 4 0 2—31
Murray 0 N P A D F	Murray 0 N P A D F	Murray 0 N P A D F
Tilden 6 8 6 1 3	Tilden 6 4 3 2 2	Tilden 10 5 7 5 2
Tilden 14 14 9 0 0	Tilden 8 13 12 2 1	

LARGE ENTRY LIST
IN SENIOR GOLF PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. J. Wessels, chairman of the senior golf committee, states that there are nearly 300 entries already received for the fourteenth annual tournament of the Seniors Golf Association, which is to be held at the Apawamis course from Sept. 10-13, inclusive.

The tournament this year will be a double event, with the same competitions and similar trophies. The first division will play on Tuesday and Wednesday and the second on Thursday and Friday. The players are about evenly divided in each division.

DEFRAUDING OF
NEGROES REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—It has been reported that unscrupulous persons have been defrauding southern Negroes, who have reached a new state of prosperity as a result of the high cotton prices and good wages of the past few years, and federal and state authorities are preparing for a drive against persons who are exchanging cheap and often worthless goods for government securities. Negroes throughout the South bought freely of Liberty bonds, thrift stamps and war savings stamps, sometimes, according to Negro leaders, without knowing exactly what they were purchasing. They did know, however, that the government was asking for money and they contributed all they could.

Prof. E. L. Blackshear, of the Negro extension work in Texas, has sent out a letter calling attention to this matter and urging immediate action to weed out the evil by an educational campaign. Negroes are told, says Professor Blackshear's letter, that their Liberty bonds and savings stamps are not of par value and will not be for several years. It is then suggested that they may not live to see their holdings reach par value and stress is placed on the enjoyment to be derived from the immediate possession of such goods as the salesman may have to offer.

FLEET LUMBER OFFICE
QUARTERS ARE MOVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Removal of the Emergency Fleet Corporation lumber headquarters from New Orleans to Philadelphia has been ordered in connection with the creation of a new lumber division, announced today by the Shipping Board. W. J. Hayman, who has been assistant lumber administrator, is named general lumber superintendent.

The office of lumber administrator, formerly held by J. H. O. Kirby, has been abolished. The purpose of the change is said to be centralization of control. A further rearrangement of organization with the Fleet Corporation was also announced. The purchasing, production and transportation divisions have been abolished and their functions consolidated under the supply division, of which M. C. Tuttle is manager.

BROOKLYN C. C. SURE
OF

GEORGE ELIOT IN FLORENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There never was any hesitation on my part in accepting the estimate that George Eliot was entitled to be classified as the greatest realist of the analytical or psychological school; yet I had always marveled at the consummate skill which made it possible for her, in "Romola," to draw her characters and to secure the atmosphere of veritable Italians and the truest Italy without herself having lived amongst the Florentines and assimilating those unique peculiarities which she so wonderfully portrayed. For I accepted the myth that she had only passed through Italy on her memorable trip with the Brays in 1849, and secured her local color by study.

Sitting one day in the Librarian's "den" in the Laurentian Library in Florence, I expressed my wonder, and my friend the Librarian smiled: "Where did you get that idea?" he asked. "Her diary tells you to the contrary." I could only confess that I had never read her diary.

"George Eliot and Lewes were in Florence together in 1861," he continued, "and it was because they were here that 'Romola' became a fact."

Enjoying my surprise, the Librarian became more communicative: "They studied together from May 4 until June 7, 1861, at the Magliabechian Library," said he, "and I can even tell you the titles of the books they consulted."

Perhaps I showed my incredulity. "I have discovered the very slips which Lewes signed when he took out the volumes," he continued. "Would you like to see them?"

So we walked together over to the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, by which name the ancient Magliabechian Library is now known, into the old reading hall, which is almost the only portion of the building as it was when George Eliot and George Henry Lewes pursued their studies at one of the massive walnut tables. The smiling bust of Antonio Magliabechi, that extraordinary jeweler's shop-boy, who astonished the literary world by his knowledge of books, is still there; the same volumes, resting upon their ornamental shelves, still await the arrival of another reader to produce another masterpiece—but except for these the library has become as modernized as its name.

"I was going over some dusty re-

medium in which a character moves as of the character itself."

Knowledge of the Bardi family, to which the author added Romola, was secured from notes on the old families of Florence written by Luigi Pas-serini.

"See how they came back on May 24," the Librarian exclaimed, pointing to a slip calling for "Le Famiglie del Litta," "to look in vain for the pedigree of the Bardi. But why bother," he continued with a smile, "for Romola, the Antigone of Bardo Bardi,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after the portrait by Sir Frederick Burton

George Eliot

was by this time already born in George Eliot's mind, and needed no further pedigree."

Romola may have been born, but the plot of the story was far from being clear in the author's mind. Back again in England, two months later, she writes, "This morning I conceived the plot of my novel with new distinction." On Oct. 4, "I am worried about my plot," and on Oct. 7, "Began the first chapter of my novel."

Meanwhile George Eliot continued her reading, now at the British Mu-

IN THE LIBRARIES

When Mr. Orr, the educational director of the Y. M. C. A., spoke of the work done to put books in the camps and cantonnements and wherever there is a soldier or sailor, as "an amazing achievement," it must be conceded that he was passing comment upon that of which he had knowledge. Very few are those who cavil or belittle the manifest excellence of the

The Pacific Northwest Library Association includes in its published proceedings for 1917 a fine paper by John Ridington, acting librarian of the University of British Columbia and Vancouver, on the "Poetry of the War." A copy of the proceedings may be procured from Jacqueline Noel, at the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

Report number two in the special series begun by the New York Municipal Reference Library is a survey of civil motion pictures, and a consideration of their possible value to municipalities in teaching citizenship. The survey was prepared by Ina Clement and is published as a supplement to "Municipal Library Notes."

The Cleveland Public Library has for distribution two multigraphed statements, the same which were given to the members of the Saratoga Conference of the American Library Association. Titles—"Why America Had to Take Part in the War," which is from the President's speech in April; and "What Is Patriotism?" a list of books and poems which endeavor to answer the question. This material is grouped under the headings of "Loyalty," "Knowledge of History" (of all the countries concerned in the war), "Sharing Our Liberty," "Safeguarding Liberty," "Sacrificing Liberty," and "Service Through Liberty."

The Seattle Public Library has a three-page list of books prepared for child welfare work, called "Safeguarding Childhood," for distribution, and another on the best educational books of 1917.

The John Crerar Library of Chicago issues a catalogue of French economic documents for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, containing nearly 1500 items.

All these pamphlets and lists are available to librarians, either free, or upon payment of a few cents for postage.

The rapid development of the children's play movement and the deepening emphasis laid upon the dramatic method of teaching have caused a great increase in the number of plays written to be acted by children. The Drama League publishes a list of such plays, selected with discrimination and an adequate sense of the art embodied as well as a just appreciation of what the children themselves can be expected to accomplish. To this list a welcome and by no means superfluous addition is the index to plays and masques and pageants, folklore dances and tableaux compiled by Alice I. Hazeltine, who is supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, which issues the index as its August bulletin. The whole field of dramatic work by children has been brought under tribute for this very comprehensive list. The titles are variously indexed, so that the seeker for a suitable play for a special occasion, or one adaptable to a local opportunity, will find every assistance. The annotations are a summary of the contents of the books on the general subject of children's dramatic work; and, in the case of the plays, they tell the source, whether mythical, traditional, historical or purely literary; state the point of view, and give the number of actors requisite to successful production. Actually a fascinating little book in itself, the index is of permanent value to every one who has to do with the culture of children.

Viewed by Friends of Peace," compiled by Arthur D. Call, secretary of the American Peace Society, has been published by the Committee on Public Information at Washington as a number of their war information series. Also, "Why America Fights Germany," by Prof. John S. P. Tatlock of Stanford University. Among the pamphlets printed in foreign languages by the committee are, "How the War Came to America," in Bohemian, German, and Polish, and "American Loyalty," in German.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, N. H., appointed by Governor Keyes United States Senator ad interim, to serve until a successor to Jacob H. Gallinger is elected, on Nov. 5, is one of New Hampshire's best known lawyers. He was born at Colebrook and was a graduate of Dartmouth. He was in the State Senate in 1883-85, and was a delegate to three Democratic national conventions up to 1896, when he left the party on account of the Bryan ascendancy. He was elected as a Republican to the constitutional conventions of 1902 and 1912. Mr. Drew has been a winter resident of Boston for some years. He is a pronounced anti-suffragist, and if a vote comes in the Senate on the so-called Susan B. Anthony Amendment during his term he will represent a gain for the "antis." Senator Gallinger favored suffrage.

George Edmund Foss, who is running against Medill McCormick and Mayor W. H. Thompson in a loyalty battle for the United States senatorial nomination from Illinois, has served in the national House of Representatives, almost without a break, since 1895. Mr. Foss is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1889, and having in the same year gained the degree of LL. B. at the Union College of Law in Chicago. He served as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States lower house from the fifty-sixth to the sixty-first Congress. He is a brother of Eugene Noble Foss, a former Governor of Massachusetts.

James A. Rolph Jr., the Republican Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., who ran as a candidate on both the Republican and Democratic tickets for nomination to the governorship of California, and whose defeat upon the former ticket has presumably left the Democrats of the State without a candidate for that office, has had, during the last 30 years, a career of more than ordinary interest. He began his business activities as an office boy in a shipping firm, and from this position rose rapidly until within a decade he was a partner in the firm of Hind, Rolph & Co. Mr. Rolph has since been president of a number of banks, shipbuilding companies, and other corporations, and has also served as vice-president of the Panama Pacific International Exposition Company. He is now serving his second term as Mayor of San Francisco, having been elected for the first time in 1911 and for the second in 1916. Mr. Rolph is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Will Thorne, who was one of the principal speakers at the pro-ally demonstrations at Derby, England, prior to the opening of the Trades Union Congress attended by Mr. Samuel Gompers and other American delegates, has been one of the most successful leaders of the labor movement in Great Britain, and was one of the three men selected by the British Government to visit the Russian working classes after the revolution. He is a staunch advocate of insuring peace by victory over German militarism. Mr. Thorne began his career in a barber's shop, and many years ago, assisted in founding the National Union of General Workers, of which he has ever since been the general secretary. He has been, for a considerable time, member of the Par-

liamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, and was the first delegate sent by the organized labor of England to the Canadian Trades Union Congress. Mr. Thorne has represented West Ham, in the labor interests, since 1906.

DR. RUDOLPH HUTZ EXAMINED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Rudolph Hutz, a chemist of this city who was arrested two weeks ago at his summer home in New Hampshire as an alien enemy, was subjected to an examination on Tuesday by officials of the United States Department of Justice as to his knowledge regarding alleged exchange of communications between German submarines off the New England coast and friends of the enemy on shore. Two officials from Washington were present when Dr. Hutz was examined in the Federal Building. The authorities would not disclose the nature of the evidence obtained.

SOLDIERS TO PICK COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—Arrangements were made on Sept. 2 for the granting of furloughs to 100 Negro soldiers from Camp Wheeler, Ga., to aid in picking the cotton crop in Bibb County. Furloughs will be for 60-day periods, and farmers who are in need of help may obtain the services of the soldiers by making application through the Chamber of Commerce. They will be required to pay the prevailing rate of wages and in the meantime the soldiers' pay at camp will be stopped.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AIR MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Postmaster Patten has announced that in the aerial mail trial flight between this city and Chicago, a plane will leave Belmont Park at 6 a. m. on Sept. 5, and is due in Chicago at 4 p. m. the same day, with stops to deliver and take on mail at Lockhaven, Pa., and Cleveland, O., the mails to clear at 3 a. m.

SWEDISH PLEDGE LOYALTY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Massachusetts district lodge, Order of Vasa, representing 8860 members of Swedish birth, at their nineteenth annual convention in this city, passed the following resolution: "To President Woodrow Wilson: Resolved, That we pledge our support and loyalty to our government in the fight for democracy and freedom."

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HAWAII MOLASSES INDUSTRY GROWS

Increased Demand for Product of Islands Results in Plans for Expansion and Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The expansion and development of the molasses industry in Hawaii as a result of the increased demand for this product because of the war, are evidenced in plans now being made by the Sugar Factors Company, Ltd., to act as the selling agent for the various island sugar plantations manufacturing molasses.

The Factors Company is preparing to execute contracts with the plantations for the handling of their molasses output upon the expiration of contracts with present purchasers on the mainland. It is expected that the new arrangement will not only increase Hawaii's output of molasses, but secure a better price for island producers.

Statistics show that since 1910 Hawaii's exports of molasses have increased from 100 gallons worth \$7 to 11,000,000, or about 66,000 tons, in the year ending June 30, 1917, valued at \$392,200. The total molasses imports into the United States for the same period were 110,237,888 gallons, or 661,427 tons—more than Hawaii's entire sugar output for any one year—worth \$10,946,000.

The demand for molasses has been heightened because of war conditions resulting from a shortage of sugar, molasses being used as a substitute. War munitions also have required molasses on a scale never heretofore approached. Molasses is also being used more widely as a stock feed. Because of this demand it is apparent there is a big market open for American molasses.

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Library slips showing books borrowed by George Eliot from the Laurentian Library, Florence

ceipts here one day," my friend explained, "which I found on the top of a cupboard in the office of the archives. It was pure curiosity. I was interested in the names of many Italian writers who have since become famous, but when I stumbled upon a number of receipts signed 'G. H. Lewes,' I realized that I was on the track of some valuable material. These I arranged chronologically, and this is what I found."

Now let me go back a little, before, with the Librarian's help, I fit these interesting receipts into the story of the writing of the book as told by George Eliot's diary, which I immediately absorbed.

"Silas Marner" was finished on March 10, 1861, and on April 19 the author and Lewes "set off on our second journey to Florence." After arriving there, the diary tells us that they "have been industriously foraging in old streets and old books." Of Lewes she writes: "He was in continual distraction by having to attend to my wants, going with me to the Magliabechian Library, and poking about everywhere on my behalf."

The first slip signed by Lewes is dated May 15, 1861, and called for Ferrario's "Costume Antico e Moderno." This book is somewhat dramatic and superficial, yet it could give the author knowledge of the historical surroundings of the characters which were growing in her mind. The following day they took out Lippi's "Mantilla," a comic poem filled with quaint phrases and sayings which fitted well in the mouths of those characters she had just learned how to dress. Mizflore's "Firenze Illustrata" and Hastell's "Firenze Antica e Moderna" gave the typography and the aspect of Florence at the end of the fifteenth century.

From Chari's "Priorista" George Eliot secured the idea of the magnificent celebration of the Feast of St. John, the effective descriptions of the races, the races, and the wonderful tapestry. "It is the habit of my imagination," she writes in her diary, "to arrive after as full a vision of the

scum. "La Vita di G. Savonarola," by Pasquale Villari, gave her much inspiration. The book had just been published, and it may well have suggested the scene where Baldesare Calvo meets Tito Melema on the steps of the cathedral, for no other available writer had previously described the struggle which took place for the liberation of the Lunigiana prisoners, which plays so important a part in the plot of "Romola."

In January, 1862, George Eliot writes in her diary, "I began again my novel of 'Romola.' By February the extraordinary poem and the first two chapters were completed. "Will it ever be finished? Ever be worth anything," she asks herself. But doubt vanished as she proceeded, and in May, 1863, she "killed Tito with great excitement," and on June 9, "put the last stroke to Romola—Ebenzer!"

The new insight which my friend the Librarian had given me of one of my favorite stories added to my love for Florence. Since then, many times, have I wandered, as George Eliot and Lewes did, to the heights of Fiesole, and looked down, as they did, in sunlight, and with the moon casting shadows upon the wonderful but obsessing city, wishing that my vision were strong enough to extract from it another story such as "Romola."

LAFAYETTE DAY PLANS
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Faneuil Hall, famed as the "Cradle of Liberty," will be the scene, on Friday night, of the observance of Lafayette Day and the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne. Judge Charles A. DeCourcy of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts will deliver the chief address.

important function of the library began to expand, and has connected itself vitally with the welfare of every community, and so of the country.

The two-sided work may be said to mark a new era in the education of the American people as a whole. Many of the boys now in trench and camp, who, before they joined the colors were perfectly content in the condition naively described as "having a book," will come home readers; thanks to the textbook provided to meet a special need of their particular branch of service, or to the solace and inspiration of a good essay or poem or novel which, in some dreary hour, literally opened the door for them into the hitherto most dim and unexplored kingdom of literature. Meanwhile many of those they left behind in the more familiar ways of civilian life, will have been finding their way into thoughtful reading through the same agency of the public library, which meets the people with clue and commentary on the crucial world events passing swiftly before their eyes. And the children—but that is a big subject; the children in a thought-convinced world; enough to say that if they can be guided, and they can, to live the history of these times in terms of moral warfare, to see in a measurable degree what are the grand issues involved, to learn a little of what this democracy is for which the world must be made safe, they will come into maturity educated men and women.

So the Librarian at home has no excuse for feeling himself in any secondary rank. If he is spreading sound information, if he is helping to augment the general intelligence of the people in this present uncharted and critical stage of human society, he is filling a post of the first order of usefulness. Honor to the uniform whether of fighter or camp worker; but "there are no points of the compass on the chart of true patriotism;" and wherever public service is being faithfully rendered, there is loyal ground.

A pamphlet of striking worth, "The War for Peace: The Present War as

SCOUTS TO AID LOAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 452,000 Boy Scouts of America and their leaders are preparing to take full part in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, in response to President Wilson's request.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Library for the Family

The family had always had a deep aversion for the library. It was not that they did not like to read, for they did; but they preferred taking their books to their own rooms, out on the lawn, even to the luncheon table, rather than spending their reading hours in the room supposedly dedicated to them.

"I don't see why we all dislike the library so," exclaimed the mother of the house one day, as she made her way upstairs with her favorite newspaper. "It's the sort of place that libraries always are, yet, for some reason, it's merely a book room."

It was the daughter of the house who transformed the library into a room where all the family enjoyed spending its time, and her methods were both simple and effective.

To begin with, the interior decorator had achieved an effect of severity which was rather forbidding, especially to the younger members of the family. There were dim lights, rather narrow, long windows, whose leaded panes were more artistic than serviceable, and the furnishings, as well as the wall covering and woodwork, were in somber colors.

"I'm not going to run amuck with white paint and crettonne," the daughter of the house assured her grandmother, the only member of the family who had approved of the library, even though she did not enjoy using it. "I'm just going to make it a livable place, with light enough to read by." And she began by ruthlessly cutting the long windows down to the floor, so that they became doors. As the library ran straight across the house, from east to west, when the two doors on either side of the room were left open, all outdoors seemed to come into the room. Heavy curtains were provided for these doors, so that, in cold weather, the library would not be too difficult to heat.

The black woodwork of the room and the black bookshelves were attractive, and it was easy to carry out the color scheme, thus founded, and yet to make the room lighter as well. A black desk set, for her mother's desk, was the daughter's first purchase; it was of black glass and burnished brass, the articles being few, well proportioned, and most substantial. A cream-colored blotter was decided on, as being more appropriate than a colored one, and the desk lamp, in cream color with a cream and black shade, was attractive because of its simplicity. A high, narrow base with carved handles at either side reminded one of a vase, without in any way suggesting that a vase had been remodelled to make the lamp.

On the long table, drawn up against the back of a davenport that faced the fireplace, one of the few bits of vivid color that relieved the cream and black scheme of the room was placed. It was a beautiful lamp, with a standard of bronze, on a small stand of teakwood, and having a shade of orange silk. This lamp, like the one chosen for the desk, was simple enough in design to avoid the possibility of being purely ornamental in purpose. The other lamps in the room, like these two, were purchased

at a Japanese shop which specialized in lamps of this sort; all had simple bases, were subdued in coloring, and had either cream-colored or orange silk shades.

There were four or five large, deep chairs in the room; these, which had originally been upholstered in rather an ugly tapestry, were covered with fitted slips of linen for summer; for winter, they are to be covered with leather. To obviate the necessity of having any sort of central light, the amateur interior decorator arranged to have a 'droplight' near each of these easy chairs. A small table was placed beside one, and a lamp on it; another was near a floor lamp, two more near the large table before the fire, and one stood beside a window, to the frame of which a side light was affixed.

A small, revolving bookcase, containing technical books, marked the corner which the head of the house soon decided to make his own; heretofore, he had kept his special books on a table in his own room. The mother's desk had a row of books which she used frequently, held by black book ends; a book trough held those which the daughter of the house used at different times, being large enough to accommodate ten or twelve books on one subject. The children of the house had a corner of their own; it seemed wise to let them learn, while they were young, how to use the library. Their own bookcases, built around the corner of the room, were low enough for them to reach the top shelves; they chose the substantial droplight which was securely fastened to their reading table. They had their own magazine rack, which the eldest boy had made in a manual-training school, and the small girl who frequented this corner had a desk not unlike her mother's, which she soon learned to keep in order. Here she learned the pleasures of using her own stationery, and the difficulties of ink were overcome with added zest when she realized that victory meant having her own desk.

A bulletin board, proposed by the eldest son when he came home from school, was an innovation which the family greatly appreciated; and, when the smallest daughter one day quite seriously stuck up on its felt surface a recommendation that everybody read a story which she had enjoyed, the bulletin board had received the stamp of approval. It was not a large board, and frequently a card, saying that John hoped his father would read an article in a new magazine dealing with mechanics, overlapped one telling the mother of the house that Mary was going down to the library and would see about the story her mother wanted from there. Especially good newspaper articles were cut out and pinned up there; a war map found its place near by, and there was no danger that the book which somebody had recommended to the family, at the breakfast table, would have become "something that somebody had said was good," without a title or an author, by the time that the family had a chance to settle down in the library and open it.

A door, a shining, immaculate interior met their gaze. There were bunches of bananas, it is true, but they were hung at the back of the store, in charming proximity to some gay, flowering plants. There were piles of breakfast food packages, too, but these, with other cartons, only added to the generally decorative effect against the white walls.

After a smiling, white-aproned clerk had wrapped their packages and they had crossed the street to the home of the hostess, she offered an explanation. "It is true that, in planning these streets, there was an attempt to shut out shops," she said. "As a consequence, we had to go a mile and a half to buy any groceries. It was not always easy for me to drive that distance for some little article forgotten from the morning order, and often I wanted something earlier than the delivery could bring it. But, even then, I was better off than the women without cars."

Then, one day, the man who has this little shop came through here, noticed the need, and the next we knew he had bought this lot and was preparing to build.

"I will admit," she smiled, "there was a bit of a flurry in the neighborhood. The very women who had mourned most over having to go so far to shop were loudest in their complaints, and as for the men, their talk of depreciated property values grew more and more heated."

"Finally the men got together, made up a subscription list and appointed a committee to see if the man could be bought off. The members of the committee started off, one evening, with a determined air and came back sheepishly a few hours later."

"It seems that the man met them cordially and immediately volunteered to show his blueprints. He had no desire to antagonize the neighborhood," he explained. He knew a store was needed in this district, but he would no more plan a brick building, with store windows, than he would put a bungalow down on the main business street. The men were converted at a glance. So the little brown house grew, with each family on the street taking a personal interest in it. A landscape gardener planned the lawn, just as carefully as any of our gardens were planned, and some of us offered slips for planting. So, instead of a detriment to the neighborhood, the little store has proved a real blessing."

"That!" she gasped. "That a store! Why, I never saw a grocery like that." Behind some of the largest and most beautiful trees was a lawn of the same depth as those before the other houses. Clumps of green lined the walk, that led to a little brown bungalow with a white roof. There was nothing unusual about the building, save for the extra size of the windows and, yes, on farther inspection, the absence of curtains. But that was surely a gain, for the wide windows across the front and sides of the building were filled with feathery, hanging baskets.

"Would you like to come and help me shop?" invited the hostess and, this time, it was the visitor who was silent, as they crossed the street and walked up the inviting path. Two broad, low steps led to the tiny square of porch, and then they opened the wide screened door.

Each step of the approach had given clearer glimpses of white walls between the plants, and, once within the

Woman's Dress in the Eighteenth Century



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum
A quaint dress, made in the third quarter of the Eighteenth Century

LONDON, England.—It would be difficult to picture a much greater contrast than that which exists between the attire of the dames of the Eighteenth Century and those of the Twentieth, except, maybe, in their respective manners and habits and occupation; and the key to the one is doubtless to be found in the other. The flowing brocades, so rich and substantial that they would almost "stand by themselves," as the saying is, would be oddly out of place as a costume, for instance, for work "on the land" or for driving a government motor car; nor is it easy to picture the feelings of—say one of Miss Burney's heroines—if she were asked to don the garments worn at the present time by those who follow such callings. Many of the Eighteenth Century women's dresses were pretty and graceful enough in themselves, probably quite suitable for the purpose of their owners, who knew nothing of modern strenuousness. The century witnessed a good many absurdities and extravagances in the way of fashion, notably in that of hairdressing, especially in its latter years; but many of the gowns worn by the ladies who disport themselves so daintily in the pictures of Watteau and Gainsborough, are really charming.

The kind of dress which shows the loose folds at the back and is known variously as a sac, a sacque or a sack, or, in modern times, goes by the name of "Watteau," is particularly graceful. Mrs. Pepys, so it is recorded in her husband's diary, wore one in the month of March, 1669, and she must have been in the forefront of the fashion. "My wife this day put on first her French gown, called a sac, which became her very well," Mr. Pepys wrote. A hundred years later, a variation of the same style was again in fashion, and this time it might be worn in conjunction with a muff of the same material, and the whole effect was probably satisfactory to the Eighteenth-Century lady, with her powdered hair, for whom it was made.

According to "Evelina," the ladies of the Eighteenth Century went out elegantly attired to do their shopping. "At the milliners," she writes, "the ladies we met were so much dressed that I should rather have imagined they were making visits than purchases"; but then, Evelina was hardly accustomed to the ways of town ladies when she wrote that. About the same time, she had her first experience of fashionable hairdressing and gives such a vivid description of it that it almost makes one think there may have been something autobiographical about it, on the part of the authoress responsible for Evelina's correspondence. "You can't think how odd my head feels, full of powder and black pins and a great cushion on the top of it. I believe you would hardly know me, for my face looks quite different to what it did before my hair was dressed." Considering some of the descriptions of the marvelous elaboration of the erections constructed, in the way of ladies' hairdressing, in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, one may well imagine that any young woman's appearance would be changed by the process. In some cases, the ladies' "heads" are said to have been built up to the height of half a yard, making it necessary for those who wore their hair dressed in this way to sit on the floor, rather than on the seat, of a hackney coach, when they drove

abroad, in order to get them inside the vehicle at all. Some lines on the subject of dress, published in the Universal Magazine in 1754, allude to the exaggerations which characterized some of the dress of the time, although, as it has been said, much of it was graceful and eminently becoming:

Wear ribbons a hundred, and ruffles a score;
Let your talk, like your dress, be fantastic
and odd,
And you'll shine at the Mall; 'tis taste
à la Mode.

Fish in the Summer Menu

Fish as a daily, or, at least, a frequent food, is urged by the United States Food Administration, and along with their advice they provide some interesting suggestions for luncheon menus, each with some kind of fish for a main dish. For instance, one might have the potato fish loaf with tomato sauce which they describe, some wheatless bread and, for a dessert, a peach mousse. Another summer luncheon might consist of the fish salad, with escalloped potatoes done "à la turn," some real corn muffins and, for a refreshing dessert, an apricot pie, with corn flour used in the crust, and topped with ice cream. A third menu consists of grayfish Jeannette, a corn custard and a baked apple with whipped cream for dessert. The directions for preparing these special fish dishes, recommended by the Food Administration, are given as follows:

Potato Fish Loaf—One pint mashed potato, 1 cup chopped cooked fish, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ cup milk, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 eggs. Beat the entire mixture together, and place in a greased baking dish; set in a second pan, containing hot water, and bake in the oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

Fish Salad—Cut lengthwise three or four green sweet peppers, remove the seeds and set away to chill. Discard all skin and bones from any cold boiled fish and pick apart into suitable-sized pieces for salad. Season it with salt and pepper, as needed, and sprinkle the fish with enough mayonnaise to cover it well. Fill the peppers with this mixture, letting it fall in lightly, and garnish the top of each with a slice of hard-cooked egg.

Grayfish Jeannette—One eggplant, medium size; one can grayfish, white sauce, three or four good-sized tomatoes, wheatless bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, grated cheese, water creck for garnish. Cut eggplant in thick slices, put them into cold, salted water for an hour. Drain. Parboil grayfish and add enough well-seasoned white sauce to moisten the fish. Lay the slices of eggplant on an oiled baking dish; spread them with the mixture, laying a thick slice of tomato on top of each. Sprinkle the tops with a mixture of bread crumbs, salt and pepper and grated cheese. Put a small bit of margarine or butter on top of each and bake for 10 to 15 minutes, not long enough to lose the shape. Serve garnished with sprays of water cress.

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In the Trenches at Home

Last year there was a call for women to spend their summer holidays in a pleasant and patriotic way. It was the call of the land—a call, in the response to which much genuine love and patriotism are called out. Hundreds of boys and men who had worked on the fruit farms of Canada, more especially British Columbia, have now answered another call—of bugle, drum and country. Their places had to be filled and immediately. Generously, the challenge was answered by school-teachers, stenographers, university students, high-school girls and many others. These women and girls soon discovered that the pleasant part of the new and unaccustomed work was the patriotic side, the fact that they were really serving at home, for the picking of berries proved to be quite strenuous.

This year, again, came the call to serve and again there was the same eager response; in fact, hundreds of women had to be refused, as thousands registered.

Among those who got positions on a fruit farm was a girl who had been holidaying for some time. When she told her friends that she was going to pick berries, they had different remarks to make. Some said, "What fun!" Others said, "Nothing like country life—such good food, regular hours, etc." And again others shook their heads and said, "It's awfully hard work!" And, to the last remark, the girl would answer: "Yes, I know that very well, but I am going because I am really needed. I haven't done very much so far, and this is my chance."

So the girl went out into the country, with her overalls and thick boots and serviceable skirts. She arrived on the farm at the beginning of the strawberry season and, as it was late in the afternoon, she did not start work until the next day. The farmer for whom she worked took great pride in sending out only the very best fruit and, as there was always a heavy dew on the berries in the morning, no picking was started until 8:30. On some farms, the owner is not so particular and work starts at 8, the berries being packed wet, which is quite a risk. They get moldy very quickly, and one moldy berry will spoil a whole box, especially if they have far to go.

So the girl who wished to be patriotic started her first day's work at 8:30. She was taken to an acre of strawberry rows and shown how to handle the fruit. It must never be touched with the hands, but the stalks are taken between thumb and finger and broken off. The small berries are not picked at all, unless the fruit is going to a jam factory. From 8:30 until 12, the girl slowly went up and down row after row of strawberries, carefully separating the leaves and placing the great, moist berries in the boxes. Half an hour for lunch and again out on the patch, to do the same thing until 6 o'clock. After a day or two, the most musical sound to that girl's ears was the shrill blast of the

whistle at 12, and again at 6 in the evening.

There may be some to whom this work is really nothing but "fun," but to others like this girl it is something which is gone through as a serious duty; for there are many who would never take up gardening as a hobby and have no love for insects. Out there, kneeling on the earth all day, they are met with in all their varieties. Those who have picked strawberries (and fewer do this, the majority waiting until July for the raspberries) know the many curious positions into which one can twist and turn when picking. Some bend from the waist and spend the day standing on their heads. Others kneel on both knees; others crouch down over the rows, while some kneel on first one knee, then on the other. But this girl tried them all and generally ended by sitting down and lifting herself along by her hands. No, it did not grow easier from day to day, and every morning, about 10 o'clock, a great train with a clanging bell drew up at the station. Then the girl thought of tickets and luggage and other things. But she stayed. There was one big reason that kept her there: the men in the trenches in France. She would always think of the strawberry beds as the trenches at home; there she was keeping her watch and fighting the battles and, as she was on a small farm with only one or two other pickers, she could not laugh away the dislike at night time. Every day she went to her trenches and thought she was helping to win the war.

Later on, when the strawberries were nearly over, they picked every other day, but there was weeding to be done and hoeing, and the girl said: "I never realized how much a gardener is on his knees!" No wonder a gardener is usually a humble, simple person, one with the earth and the rain. Then there were gooseberries to be picked, and among the gooseberry bushes were hives of bees. They always seemed just about to swarm. That was really because it was very hot, and they would cluster outside the hives with noisy humming.

Out there, where the mountains are veiled in tender, blue mist, and where the little hills run up and down between green trees and bushes, there is no time to stand and love it all. There were sometimes cherries to pick, and the girl did rather enjoy that; the bold robins would perch on the highest boughs as they picked, and peck at the fruit.

The greatest satisfaction this girl had over her experience was that she was doing something which she disliked, but something needful. She soon discovered that she was the only one there who was interested in herself or her loyalty. It appeared that the growers of fruit thought the girls had only one reason for going out—

to have some fun. Now, it is fairly obvious that a girl who has only three weeks' holiday in a year has rather a different motive from that of "fun," when she sacrifices that holiday to go and pick fruit in the hot sun, especially if she has been quite unused to any form of manual labor.

Make things as easy for our land workers as possible; give them recreation and music and baths; but realize that they are indeed "doing their bit" when they answer the call to serve, and, anyway, the particular girl to whom this story refers declares that she will go again, if she is needed.

Pottery and Poetry

Pottery and poetry ran together in old China. The Chinese faculty of expressing much in little, a poem in four lines, a picture in a brush stroke, shows quantity in the very hall-marks with which the Chinese marked their porcelains. These poetic inscriptions leave one in doubt whether, in China, the potters were all poets or the poets all were potters.

"Made in the studio of deep peace," reads a hall-mark inscribed on an old bowl, according to an article in the New York Sun. "Made in the studio of peace and tranquillity," is another hall-mark, and the vase which bears it could only have come from such a studio. "Made for the hall of fragrant virtue," is a hall-mark worth finding if only for itself.

Here is a piece from the "Hall of generous harmony," and here is another, the hall-mark upon which, translated, reads, "Made for the hall of respectful awe." "Fragrant virtue," "generous harmony" and "respectful awe." Perhaps the secrets of these old wares and their mysterious glazes may be found in their hall-marks.

Another Use for Soap

When the drawers of bureaus and desks have become difficult to slide back and forth, it is often possible to remove this sticking tendency by rubbing with soap the parts of the drawers and framework which come in contact.

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CIVILIANS MUST CONSERVE WOOL

People of the United States Will Be Called Upon to Practice Rigid Economy That Men in Ranks May Be Clothed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Next to steel, wool is the most difficult problem with which the War Industries Board has to deal. The amount of wool available for military purposes has been, to the present time, alarmingly small, and with the new demands that will be made under the coming draft, the supply becomes even more disproportionate to requirements. The wool division of the board has been working on the problem for months, but as it is unable to increase production, its attention is given almost wholly to conservation.

This must come largely from sacrifice and saving on the part of the civilian population, although the soldier and the sailor may have to do with less wool in their equipment than formerly. Some persons hold that wool is stronger than all-wool material, and that its use should be encouraged, both among civilians and for military purposes, but there is a strong feeling on the part of most of the men in charge of the situation that the best is none too good for our fighting men, and that the best means all wool, as long as that standard can be maintained.

Like most things, the wool situation has come down to a question of shipping. If there were ships enough to carry all the soldiers, ammunition, food and other supplies, wool could be brought from Australia and other places where it is stored.

As the prospect for sparing shipping for such purposes is, unhappily, remote, the question of saving presents itself as the only practical way of meeting the situation. While it is not regarded as practicable to standardize clothes, as is being done with shoes, that is in the matter of styles, it will be possible to help out the supply of wool for military purposes by restricting the amount that may be used in making clothes for civilian wear. In addition to making up their minds to do with less wool in their clothing, civilians must also do with less material. Tailors have already been asked to save on cloth by making only single-breasted coats, and to cut out facings, vents, laps and other needless uses wherever it can be done.

Other appeals, which will include women's wear, will ask for further economies than have yet been suggested by the war. In the first place, women will be asked to do with less winter garments. Instead of buying new ones, where that is possible, not for the saving of money, as some persons seem to think, but for the saving of wool. They will also be asked to give thought to the styles which they choose for the new frocks and coats that they must buy, so that they shall use as little as possible of the precious guarded wool.

The tops of women's high boots have been cut down, and their skirts are to be short and scant, although not carried to the extreme for which fashion was responsible a few years ago. Their coats, too, like the men's can show considerable saving of material by cutting out unnecessary accessories.

WAR EXPOSITION OPENS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The United States War Exposition opened here on Labor Day, following a parade of 200,000 workmen in a patriotic pageant which formed on the lake front near the exposition grounds. Thousands of people visited the exposition and viewed the trophies brought from the European battle field. The various allied nations are represented in exhibits on the ground and the various war activities shown.

A statue of Liberty was unveiled, and the dedicatory address was made by Samuel Insull, general chairman of the exposition. Chicago workmen erected a memorial arch to the heroes of the world war, and it was unveiled also, preceding the parade. A band of 1900 jacks from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was a feature of the day, and 300 jacks from the Great Lakes are acting as guards at the exposition.

Five aeroplanes are used in the celebration to drop bombs in No-Man's land during a mimic war staged by soldiers from Camp Grant, Ill. Two series of trenches have been dug in a sunken amphitheater, and the earth has been torn up as if by shell fire, to make the battle field look more realistic. The large tank Britannia also takes part in the battle. British day will be held on Wednesday, and a British mission will be present.

HIGHER WAGES ASKED FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has called upon proprietors of restaurants and like establishments in the State to grant all women employees of ordinary ability such increases in wages as may be necessary to meet the present cost of living. The commission has taken this way of meeting inequalities, rather than undertake the establishment of a minimum wage at this time. An investigation in 1916 revealed, says the commission, that many women workers were underpaid by restaurant keepers. Two supplement-

ary inquiries made in 1918 developed that there has been an increase of from 15 to 50 per cent in wages paid this class of employees. This increase is deemed adequate, as a whole, but the board finds that some workers still receive less than what it considers a fair living wage. In its report the commission states: "Where such unsatisfactory wage conditions still prevail, the employers are not only handicapping their workers, but also are thereby operating in unfair competition with the large number of proprietors who have met war conditions by bringing their scale up to a living wage."

LARGE GATHERING OF MANUFACTURERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Cooperation between labor and capital will be the theme of discussion at the fifth annual conference to be held by the Babson Statistical Organization here on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. More than 200 manufacturers, representing 1,000,000 wage earners, are expected to attend. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst will speak about English labor, at the opening session. On Thursday she leaves for Canada, to be the guest of the Canadian Government.

Among others on the program are John B. Densmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service; Capt. Boyd Fisher of the United States schools for employment managers, who will speak on the labor turnover, and Robert B. Wolf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

COMMUNITY LABOR BOARDS ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports received up to the end of last week show that approximately 1000 community labor boards of the United States employment service have been organized or are in final process of organization. Between 700 and 800 of them are ready to function and some already have begun work.

Full and partial returns from 39 states and the District of Columbia give a total of 915 boards completed or in formation, while four other states, two of them large industrial commonwealths, report the organization of boards but not the number. The five remaining states failed to report.

BY OTHER EDITORS

A Logical War Step
SEATTLE TIMES—There is not the slightest doubt that the adoption of prohibition in the State of Washington prior to the entrance of the United States into the struggle, has been one of the things responsible for the splendid shipbuilding record made by Seattle despite the fact that this city is removed a long distance from the great centers of steel production. War-time prohibition will be of especial benefit to American munition centers, which now are wet. It also will be of benefit to the dry states and cities and also to the army and the navy, which are energetically campaigning against the sale of intoxicants to men in uniform. In order to supply the enormous quantities of supplies required by a modern army, civilian production must be speeded up and must be maintained at the very top-notch of efficiency. A wet or partially wet America never would have been able to attain the degree of industrial efficiency that will be possible in an America under prohibition.

Votes for Americans Only

DALLAS NEWS—The fact that Texas is one of the only eight States that permit aliens to have a voice in the government of the State and the nation, of itself constitutes prima facie proof that Texas is wrong. The evil was pointed out long ago. In 1887 Mr. J. C. Rangel of Mesquite was a member of the Texas House of Representatives. He believed it to be unwholesome to permit aliens to vote, but not only for the government, but bad also for the aliens themselves. Accordingly, he proposed an amendment of the constitution limiting the ballot to full-fledged citizens of the United States, born or naturalized. This amendment was submitted to the people and was rejected. It is evident now that a very strong sentiment prevails for the adoption of an amendment restricting the ballot to full-fledged citizens. Resolutions adopted by a number of the Democratic county conventions evidence this fact, and of course there are other evidences. The state convention will fail to reflect the will of the people unless it also shall adopt such a resolution.

Write to the Soldiers Often

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Only those who have been far away from home for an extended period will understand the longing of the soldier abroad for home letters. Some of the soldiers in France are little more than boys away from home for the first time in their lives, and 3000 miles away at that. Brave and manly as they are, it would be unnatural if their thoughts did not at times turn longingly toward home. The failure to write in most cases comes from thoughtlessness or laziness. Life at home has all its manifold and varied interests. The youngster fighting his country's battles abroad is likely to slip from the memory of all except his nearer relatives. Letter writing is difficult for some, tedious and trying to many women, perhaps, than knitting socks. The temptation to procrastinate is great. All these are excuses that do not excuse. Regular letters of the right sort are the least that we can do, a trifling service for those who perform it, but incalculably valuable in its effects. Write often.

OFFICIALS AND SECTARIAN ISSUE

Observation Is Made Concerning Number of Roman Catholics Connected With Making of Appropriations to Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is plain that appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes do not get made of themselves, but somebody has to pass them. In this community it is interesting to note, in connection with the very large appropriations of public funds for Roman Catholic institutions, how many of the men concerned with the making of these appropriations are Roman Catholics. The chain, so far as the county board appropriations go at the present time, seems well high complete.

Ordinarily such a singularity might pass without notice, for obvious reasons, but it happens that several of these men are up for reelection, and that among them one of the most important in handling the appropriations for Cook County's dependent children has recently become vice-president and general manager of the Associated (Roman) Catholic Charities of Chicago. It has been observed in these columns that the itemized appropriations of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County for the support of dependent children committed by the courts to Roman Catholic institutions, for the period of 1905 to 1918, amounts to \$1,598,869.50 and that in addition an unitemized appropriation of about \$210,000 has been made for 1918.

Now it is obvious that prominent among the officials of the county board making these appropriations are its president, its clerk and comptroller (both offices held by clerk), and in general the county judge. Important in connection with the placing of children in institutions is the State's attorney, who has an assistant at the juvenile court to represent the children brought before it for disposition.

The president of the Cook County board is Peter Reinberg. He is a Roman Catholic. The clerk of the County who is also the county comptroller is Robert W. Switzer. He is a Roman Catholic. He is also vice-president and general manager of the Associated (Roman) Catholic Charities of Chicago, which according to last reports in the local press had raised some \$400,000 for a Roman Catholic charity fund. Whatever the religious affiliations of MacLay Hoyne, the State's attorney, his office is represented at the juvenile court by an assistant State's attorney, whose name is Hogan. He is referred to by people who have at times to do with him as a vigorous Roman Catholic. The county judge is Thomas F. Scully. His duties do not touch so closely on this matter of appropriations and where children are sent, but he is of course an important part of the county machinery. Mr. Scully is a Roman Catholic.

The State's attorney is not involved in the primary election here of Sept. 11. The other three men are candidates for reelection. In connection with the county clerk, Mr. Switzer, who is with the Associated (Roman) Catholic Charities of Chicago, and the president of the county board, Mr. Reinberg, in regard to their relation to appropriations, the following information may be of interest:

The comptroller is the auditor of Cook County and pays, on the authorization of the county board, all bills and salaries. A deputy comptroller is also clerk of the Board of County Commissioners and keeper of all records and files of that board. Estimates from the various departments are annually received in this office and a preliminary draft of the "Budget" prepared. "A Study of Cook County, published by the County under the presidency of A. A. McCormick, 1912-14.

Appropriations for Roman Catholic institutions in Cook County, it might be added, were being made long before any of the officials herein mentioned came on the scene, and they have been made when others than men of the Roman Catholic faith were in various of these positions. At the present moment the situation is none the less interesting, however significant it may be, because of the growing public interest here in the question of the separation of church and state as regards payment of public money to sectarian institutions.

LIMITED SERVICE MEN TO AID REGISTRATION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Provost Marshal-General has issued a call for 6054 limited service men to assist in the registration and classification of the registrants under the Man-Power Law.

These men, who will serve as clerical assistants to local, district and medical advisory boards, will entrain on Sept. 7 for various military camps and reservations, designated in the order issued. The men will be used at draft-board headquarters till Jan. 1, 1919, after which time they will be assigned to other military duty.

CLOSING OF CERTAIN JAILS CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Owing to decrease in the number of commitments to the various penal institutions in Massachusetts, the question of closing some of the jails and houses of correction is under consideration by Edward C.

R. Bagley, the state director of prisons. The number of persons in all the prisons of the State on Aug. 28 was 5239, which is the smallest in 40 years.

The decrease, according to Mr. Bagley, is due to some extent to the leniency shown by the courts, but more especially to the extensive use of the probation system, which resulted in 1917 in the placing of 30,588 offenders under the surveillance of probation officers.

Owing to the demand for labor and the exceptional opportunities afforded men to obtain employment at high wages, many offenders were permitted to go free upon a promise that they would get work at once.

POWER SHORTAGE TO CLOSE FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—More than 300 manufacturing plants in the Atlanta district that are wholesale users of hydro-electric power and not engaged in the production of absolute war necessities, will be deprived of the use of power, and will be obliged to shut down after Sept. 4, unless other means of supplying power to operate is devised, according to notices recently sent out by the Georgia Railway & Power Company. Only those industries engaged in essential war work will be supplied with current, it was stated, and will be given only under instructions from the Priorities Board of the government. The present drought is the most extensive in the company's history, and according to the notices it may be impossible to furnish sufficient current for all essential industries.

The company, working in conjunction with the State Fuel and Food administrations will first supply plants that are on a 100 per cent war basis, after which those less essential will be supplied according to their importance.

AMERICAN RED CROSS REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the first of a series of reports which the American Red Cross plans to issue to the people of the United States concerning the use of the first Red Cross War Fund of \$100,000,000, and the plans so far perfected for future work, the work of the society in caring for the families in the United States, of Americans in service is taken up. The report reads in part:

More than 300,000 families of American men in service have been relieved of money troubles, legal difficulties, family worries or of distressing loneliness by the home service of the Red Cross. This branch of Red Cross activity has reached into remote communities where there had never been organized social effort before. It is spreading a doctrine of intelligent substantial neighborliness on behalf of the fighters' families and backing it with an expenditure of over \$400,000 a month. More than 1,000,000 people have been helped by these local committees since the war began.

BERGER TRIAL IN OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—District Attorney C. F. Cline has informed this bureau he expects the trial of Victor Berger and other Socialist leaders to begin about the middle of October. Hearing on the demurrer to the indictment returned last February is set for Sept. 24.

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WANTED—Working foreman for small factory; one capable of handling sheet metal working machinery. STEEL SHIRT SHIRT END CO., 142 E. 49th St., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—RELIABLE CHAUFFEUR Must have good references. Telephone Back Bay 401.

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WANTED—A capable woman in every city and town in New England to take the agency for our oiler articles and favoring extracts, and to employ others. BRADLEY EXTRACT CO., 139 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—Capable woman (Protestant) who can cook and assist in caring for children and home with small family. Telephone Milburn 54 R. or write Mrs. NICHOLS, 449 Wyoming Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Companion-housekeeper in family of two; ability and cheerfulness required. Address with references H. F. BOARDMAN, Box 975, Hartford, Conn.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman to do light work in small family in exchange for a good home and small salary. Telephone Newton South 362.

APPRENTICE WANTED—Opportunity to learn millinery in all its branches. Parisian Millinery, 572 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

YOUNG GIRL capable of taking charge of two-year-old child, exp. unnecessary. Write Mrs. Pinkham, 138 E. 56th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Refined Protestant woman for light housework; good home. Apply Mrs. F. H. C., 1361 Essex St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—A woman for general housework in a family of four adults. Mrs. GEORGE V. SHEPHERD, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

WANTED—Woman living in Edgewater, N. J., to care for children or help with housework by day or hour. Tel. Edgewater 4124.

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SALESMAN would like to connect with reliable concern with moving line; present line restricted by war; over draft age; have good roadster; present contract expires Oct. 1, 1918. Indiana territory preferred. Address V. 37, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXECUTIVE—Experienced lawyer and organizer will undertake administrative work for persons or corporations; either full or part time; carry on a vacancy or to become interested in real estate industry or project. Address W. 26, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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INGENUE, 2 yrs. exp. and 3 yrs. previous training, desires engagement; vaudeville sketch or permanent sketch preferred. Address C. 40, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ENGLISH soldier's wife, with baby, desires position; mother's helper or other light duties. Box 581, Sharon, Mass.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

MOTION PICTURES
AND THE NOVEL

When, a few years ago, novelists had royalties offered to them from the moving picture promoters, it was natural that this additional revenue from what they considered to be a by-product, should be as welcome as it was unexpected. Every author had made a point of providing in his contract with the publisher for possible "dramatic rights," but these so seldom materialized that the clause was regarded as a formality rather than of any probable value.

With the advent of the moving pictures, however, stories which had long since passed their earning period through the regular channels, suddenly took on a real value as photoplay possibilities. The authors were not asked even to recast them, the professional scenario writers employed by the moving-picture promoters being much better qualified for this work. The payments to the authors, therefore, were simply for "photoplay rights," and these were accepted as manna from the literary heavens.

The cinema, then, became a fixed and popular institution. The quality of the plays presented improved, and the nature of the audiences showed a corresponding change. Simultaneously with this came a falling off in the sale of novels, and the publishers were quick to recognize that the increase in the patronage of the cinema meant a decrease in the reading public. Reading requires leisure, and many who had previously devoted their leisure hours to reading, now preferred to sit comfortably in their theater stalls and see the stories unrolled pictorially before their eyes. It was simply another case of moving along the line of least resistance.

So the authors, who had looked upon their cinema returns as so much additional revenue, now find that these gains are partially offset by a decrease in the royalty returns upon their books. Some of the authors have been tempted to write directly for the cinema, telling their story in outline in eight or nine typewritten sheets as against the more laborious task of writing out 350 or 400 pages of a completed book. The literary aristocracy, of course, removed, the satisfaction of the real story teller in his finished product is denied; but the temptation is great.

The extent of this defection of the writers who count from their legitimate channels will depend on the degree of excellence the cinema attains. It does not seem possible that modern fiction will return to the primitive definition on the part of the people for pictorial display, but these are times when precedents are no longer safe landmarks, and the extent to which the present tendency will go, both as concerns readers and writers, is well worth watching.

THE OPINIONS OF
THE ROUND TABLE

"The Round Table." A quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire. June, 1918. London: Macmillan & Co. Price 7s. 6d.

The current number of The Round Table maintains the high standard that the editors of this quarterly review, dealing with the politics of the British Empire, have led its readers confidently to expect. There is, however, a change in the scope of the journal that becomes more and more noticeable as the war goes on. Lines of demarcation between British and American aims are becoming harder to trace; these aims in turn merge into the general interests of the allied powers, and so more and more of the articles in The Round Table deal with subjects that in former time would not have been included in the politics of the British Empire.

Above all, the parts played by Britain and America in this world-conflict are treated as merely two aspects of the same political effort; the space given to the rapid transformation of the United States, in the subordination of social and economic purposes to military achievement, being one of the chief features of the review. In this number 26 pages are occupied with an account of the growth of American war power. But any one who cares to look through the three preceding issues will find that in March of this year 22 pages were given to her war aims, that last September "The United States at War" filled 19 pages, and that "America's Entrance into the War" was discussed in the previous June issue at even greater length. These articles are marked by intimate knowledge of fact as well as by precision of argument. Speaking of the delays in the production of war matériel and the generally inadequate control of industries, the writer says in the present issue that it would be a mistake to ascribe the lack of organization simply to administrative ineptitude. The President had ultimately to decide everything. "It was difficult for Americans to adjust their mind to the necessity of a War Cabinet, because they had never known a Cabinet in the British sense of the word at all."

In the opening article, called "The Ordeal," the effect of the Russian débâcle is considered. Reaction triumphed in Germany as the result of the peace in the East. Her last bid was victory in the West for a supreme, decisive victory, and since the fighting power of America could not be fully developed until 1919, this year provided the ultimate test of the British Commonwealth. "We stand," says the writer, "as a community in the presence of one of those great moments in history which put the character of all such human organisms to the proof and determine which part they are fitted to play in the life of the world."

Close attention is given to two con-

stitutional questions of the first importance. In "The Irish Crisis" the results of the convention are brought under review, and the conclusion reached that the line taken by the majority in their report is the only line which can possibly lead to a final settlement. As regards the sudden, impassioned controversy about conscription, the declaration of Cardinal Logue and 26 bishops is held to indicate that the real leadership in Irish politics has now been taken by the Roman Catholic clergy. In all fairness the writer points out that the Presbyterian clergy took no small part in the movement for an Ulster revolt. Such action of religious bodies is bound to have a tremendous effect. "Religious toleration rests upon the principle that a man's religious beliefs are his own concern and that the State has no concern with them, but only with his conduct as a citizen. But if organized religious bodies intervene in politics it is inevitable that religious beliefs which induce this conduct should become matters of controversy, for they begin to affect in vital respects the life of the community as a whole."

The other constitutional question is that of India and the new political situation created by the Montagu mission. This matter has been treated at large in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and therefore all that need here be said about the article in The Round Table is that it lays special emphasis on the extraordinarily deep divisions in Indian society, as affecting the policy of granting responsible government by degrees to that Dominion.

"Russia, Germany and Asia" is the title of a paper which continues the discussion of the various Russian nationalities and territories begun in March with the peoples of the Baltic provinces and Lithuania. In this article is considered the steppe, that home (amongst other races) of the many divisions of the Cossacks. Its openness to traffic tends to keep peoples who commit themselves to it in a permanent state of vagrancy; and this vagrancy, once set up, helps in turn to keep the country open by discouraging settlement and cultivation, which are great obstacles to nomadism than any physical barriers. The command of this open steppe country is in some respects more like sea power than power on land. But mobile as it is in its own element, steppe power has a narrow range and a transitory effect on the terra firma of settled lands. The masters of the steppe have repeatedly overflowed into China, Persia, India, Hungary and Russia. But so far as they have been pure nomads they have always failed to hold their own against the settled population. They have disturbed its life, but never modified it in essentials. Having traced the gradual extension of Russian influence and authority over much of the steppe, the writer asks the question, Can Germany make use of the collapse of that authority to lay hands on these materials for a rival construction? He admits that the lure of India might lead Germany on, and that the British position is not invulnerable.

The last part of The Round Table is taken up, as usual, with an account of political affairs in the United Kingdom and in the self-governing dominions. In the British Isles party politics are said still to be in abeyance, but the general election which is expected late in the year is casting its shadows beforehand and all sides are quietly occupying themselves with preparations. The Labor Party is the most active. As regards Canada and Australia, conscription has again been one of the most-debated questions, and the settlement of what seemed at one time insuperable difficulties in applying the draft to the Province of Quebec is treated at length.

STÉPHANE LAUZANNE
ON FIGHTING FRANCE

"Fighting France." By Stéphane Lauzanne. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

In his own person Mr. Lauzanne is no unworthy representative of Fighting France. His was the unique and brilliant distinction of becoming at the age of 27, through no other influence than his exceptional achievement in journalism, the editor-in-chief of Le Matin, one of the great newspapers of the world. In 1914, having held an office of great usefulness and well-nigh unlimited power for 13 years, he became an obscure lieutenant in the Territorial Infantry. It is this splendid spirit of common service in the ranks that has been the bone and sinew of Fighting France.

Though of two of the most heroic chapters in French history, the battle of the Marne and the defense of Verdun, Mr. Lauzanne can say as Aeneas said of the Siege of Troy, "Much of which I saw, and part of which I was," it is not of his own experiences in the battlefield that he speaks in his little book. He tells again, and much of what he has to say on this subject will be new to his American reader, why France is fighting; and with deep pride that by his conduct in war his countrymen have proved themselves worthy of their traditions and of the friendship of honorable nations, he tells how France is fighting. The popular saying that "France is bled white" he denies with great spirit and conviction. Nor will one joyfully fail to believe him when he demonstrates that a nation exhausted beyond hope cannot rush to the assistance of an ally, as France has done to gallant Serbia.

The "Gelat" of Mr. Lauzanne's brilliant, skillfully accentuated journalistic style has necessarily been dimmed by translation. Nevertheless, his sketch remains essentially worth reading.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF
ENGLISH PAGEANTRY

"English Pageantry, an Historical Outline." By Robert Withington. Vol. 1. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$3.50 net.

Could Louis N. Parker have foreseen what a cloud of follies were to be released, as from another Pandora's box, as a result of his experiment in 1905 in reviving an ancient and honorable custom, he might have thought long and seriously before organizing the pageantry of Sherborne. However, the preliminary phases of the pageantry revival are now safely past, and should the idea survive there is little doubt that further manifestations will proceed upon a more intelligent basis than that which



Illustration in "English Pageantry," Harvard University Press, publishers

Boat joust

marked the pretentious follies of much that has been done in its name in recent years.

To this valuable end Mr. Withington has contributed by tracing the rise of the pageantry tradition in England from its small beginnings in the Twelfth Century into a distinct form of public entertainment. At first a trade guild marched with animals symbolic of its craft; then castles were built on conduits and peopled with angels discoursing sweet music, and with vestals who later became allegorical characters by the simple process of being christened with classical names, signifying abstract qualities. John the Baptist and other Biblical characters joined the pageant groups and processions from the mystery plays which were long acted at Chester, Norwich and York, also under the auspices of the trade guilds.

Early in the Fifteenth Century the pageant dramatists persona were increased by the folk figure of the giant. Such were Gog and Magog, whose statues reposed in niches in the Guildhall, London, when they were not carried in the guild processions. The original effigies, burned in the great fire of 1666, were replaced by others, which centuries later were carried in the Lord Mayor's shows.

It was appropriate enough that the Biblical characters should join these guild pageants, with each guild having a patron saint out of the Scriptures. The strong hold on the people's love of romance in history accounts for the presence of King Arthur and Charlemagne in the pageant, and who could think of St. George without the dragon? Jason was entitled to a place in the pageant of the Golden Fleece, and what guild could more appropriately produce it than the Drapers in 1522 as a "royal-entry"?

Folk animals had a trade significance as far back as 1298, and early in the Fifteenth Century their combination with heraldry began. Naturally the specific animal adopted by a guild attained to a high state of mechanical



Illustration in "English Pageantry"

Snap dragon

perfection in the effigy carried. In the Norwich records the industrious Mr. Withington has discovered, among hundreds of items which he has sought at first hand in London and the provinces, that in 1732 the Company of St. George ceased to exist. The town authorities received its property, which included "a new dragon commonly called the snap dragon," valued at £3 3s. When the old corporation was legislatively abolished in 1835 these properties went out of service.

And thus Mr. Withington outlines the growth of all the principal customs that clustered around pageantry, verifying his findings at first hand in a way to delight a reader, who comes across so much that is rhapsodically vague upon this subject. The whole tradition of folk mummery and processions is traced, and satisfactory accounts given for the introduction of the men in armor, the minstrels, giants, animals, wild men, the elephant and castle, the Jack-in-the-Green and whiffier, the Biblical and symbolical characters.

Equally complete is his survey of the rise of the masque out of the tournament, and the gradual loss by the pageant of its primitive character as a guild procession as it evolved into the splendid spectacles designed to celebrate royal events. Mr. Withington has traced the records through several centuries for accounts of these pageants, prepared by guilds or by cities as tributes to their rulers or to visiting princes, or prepared by the State in honor of sovereigns of other

countries. The thoroughness of his work promises well for his succeeding study, which is chiefly to be concerned with the London civic triumphs.

By inference Mr. Withington explains the mistake which has nearly everywhere been made in contemporary pageants of trying to impose upon the community some set group of symbols, some ready-made story, which meant nothing to the community because they had not grown out of the community. In a very few instances, to be sure, the persons in charge of these pageants proved by their program that they understood expression as meaning something developed from within. Thus at Newark, N. J., the pageant masters were content to help the people discover their

own pageantry.

If women, however, have enshrined themselves in the patriotic annals of the Southern republics, they have shown that they are no less the companions of man in the more agreeable arts of peace. When one considers the great percentage of illiteracy that still prevails in Latin-America, and the inferior social position which for years has been the lot of woman, particularly in the Spanish and Portuguese nations, it is surprising that woman's prominence in the literary world should be what it is. Only as lately as 1821 a priest is known to have refused a woman appointment because she was studying French! It is not at all astonishing, then, to find that the wonderful mystic poetess of the Sixteenth Century, Santa Teresa de Jesus (Mexico) was attacked by an outraged contemporary as being "restless, disobedient, contumacious, an investress of new doctrines tricked out with piety, a breaker of the cloister rule, a despoiler of the apostolic precept which forbiddeth a woman to teach."

Yet Santa Teresa, appearing at the very dawn of Spanish letters in Latin-America, and very much a Mexican despite her having been appropriated by Castilian literature, has been extravagantly classed by one high authority as a "miracle of genius; as, perhaps, the greatest woman who ever handled pen; the single one of all her sex who stands beside the world's most perfect masters."

OBSERVATIONS BY
A LOVER OF NATURE

"My Life as a Naturalist." By W. Percival Westell. F. L. S. London: Cecil Faimler and Hayward. 7s. 6d. net.

In a brief introduction to this semi-autobiographical volume Lord Lytton truly remarks that "a study of the structure of plants no more produces a love of nature than the study of anatomy leads to a love of mankind." A naturalist who is not a lover of the nature which he studies is little likely to be a sympathetic interpreter of his subject. Even the town dweller, wedded to the exhilaration of a crowded existence and of the constant companionship of his fellow beings, has his moments when he is impelled toward the joys and tranquillity of the open air; unless he is like a certain Londoner who when induced to walk upon one of Surrey's most delightful lanes to an eminence from which is to be contemplated one of the most superb views of the South of England, remarked that he had spent a very dull day, for there was nothing to see, and he was delighted to return to the brightness and stir of the London streets.

No matter how sympathetically a naturalist may write of the wonders and delights of the animal world, his appeal will fall upon deaf ears with such a man as this. But town dwellers of this kind are the exception, and many a man who has passed all his days in crowded thoroughfares yields to no countryman in his appreciation of the interest which is to be found in the woods and fields. Those to whom the romance of the countryside appeals, whether they be countrymen or town dwellers, will gladly ramble with Mr. Westell down the lane of his life as a naturalist, whilst he discourses of some of the bird lore which he has amassed or of his experiences among the different mammals which he has stalked. With some of us he will awaken old and happy associations in others he will perchance arouse a desire for a fuller knowledge of the denizens of the world around them, especially if they are responsive to the beauties of the changing seasons.

Mr. Westell is a trained observer and listener who has studied outdoor life in all its varying aspects and changing conditions, and has unbarred the door to some of the puzzling vagaries of bird life with their humorous incidents. Among these incidents he mentions a dispute between a crowd of sparrows which was interrupted by the appearance of a kestrel on the scene. The pugnacity of the sparrow is well known, but it pales before that of the robin. The following incident was once witnessed by the writer: Two robins were engaged in combat on a lawn below a terrace upon which he was sitting with a friend. The friend walked quietly down from the terrace to the lawn, and so intent were the birds upon their quarrel that he was able to pick them both up in his hands. Of rooks many interesting stories might be and have been told, and in a chapter upon "Some Bird Problems," which Mr. Westell originally read as a paper before the Linnean Society, he asks some interesting questions as to the habits of the rook, but leaves them unanswered. To the questions why is the crow, like the raven, a solitary species, as compared with the social rook, why does the crow hop and the rook walk, and why do some rooks repair their nests year by year, leaving the old only intact during winter, whilst other colonies destroy the whole of their habitations before quitting them for the winter, building entirely new nests, the succeeding spring there must be an answer; but naturalists do not appear to have discovered it.

The woodcock, with which the book is illustrated, vary in merit; some are good and they are a pleasant change from the hackneyed latter-day photograph.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The part that women have played in the progress of South America is as interesting as it is little known. The name of the world's largest river—the Amazon, or more exactly speaking, the Amazons—stands as a lasting tribute to the bravery of the early women whom the explorer Orellana encountered during his conquest of the mighty flood. For he named the river in honor of the tribes' fighting heroines. Centuries later, when one by one the provinces of South America rose to liberate themselves from the Spanish yoke, the women again played a noble part in the various revolutions. The statue in Colombia to Policarpo Salavarría is but a symbol of South American gratitude to a host of women who fought side by side with the men during the trying days of the early Nineteenth Century. One of them, Manuela la Tucumana, was even made an officer in the Argentine Army.

The need for the British Empire of economic independence is the main theme of Mr. Samuel Turner's small volume, "From War to Work," published by Messrs. Nisbet, in which he strives to show that in all that is requisite for commercial efficiency the Empire is self-supporting; and he advocates "scientific specialization" in industry.

"The Contemporary Drama in Ireland" forms a complementary volume to Ernest A. Boyd's history of "Ireland's Literary Renaissance." Fisher Unwin is the publisher.

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To the uninitiated, "The Emma Gees," by Capt. H. W. McBride (published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. \$1.50 net), is a somewhat cryptic title. In the vernacular of the British soldier, it stands for machine gunners. This book is the account of an American machine gunner's experiences with the second Canadian division. It claims no literary merit; its virtue is that it is all literally true—a first-hand narrative of a professional soldier and a keen observer. The signaler, to avoid confusion, have formed the habit of calling A ack, B beer, D don, M emma, P pip, S esses, T tock, V vik, Z zed, hence the title.

"From All the Fronts" by Donald A. Mackenzie (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$1.50) is a somewhat heterogeneous collection of chapters on famous deeds of the great war. It ranges from short biographies of Haig, Robertson, Foch and Pétain to the description of a destroyer battle and an account of a little Serbian girl's fight in an aeroplane. The author has provided in condensed form much useful and interesting information—both well-known stories and those less talked of.

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Among forthcoming publications announced by John Murray are General Gourko's "Russia, 1914-1917: Memoirs and Recollections of War and Revolution," "Warriors and Statesmen," a volume consisting of gleanings from an extensive collection of extracts of passages from numerous books which Lord Brassey had compiled, and a volume from the pen of Sir Hugh Clifford entitled "The German Colonies, With Special Relation to the Native Population of Africa."

Macmillan's new series of "Blue" guidebooks, intended to replace Baedeker's, has started well with a volume on London. In form the volume recalls the Baedeker of old, but it combines with what was best in Baedeker what was best also in Murray's guides. The opening essays supply some useful facts of the antiquarian interest with which London teems and represent the literary side of the volume, and a conspicuous feature of the work is the number of admirably clear maps and plans which help to elucidate the historical as well as the topographical sections of the work. The editor is Findlay Muirhead.

The sale of MSS. and autograph letters at Messrs. Sotheby's announced for July 22 is in all probability the last of the current season, certainly the last of importance. The collection falling to the hammer includes many rare works on history, travel, and topography, some American, French Eighteenth Century illustrated volumes, a fine MS. "Book of Hours," first editions of Keats and Stevenson, autograph letters relating to William Pitt the younger and the collection of Shelley MSS. In the possession of the collectors of the Shelley family, some rare incunabula and MSS. of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries.

Although Brazil has not yet produced any Amazons of poetry or fiction to stand beside such names as Santa Teresa or Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda, it has contributed some significant names to the women writers of Latin-America. Not least among these is Carmen Dolores (Emilia Montecorvo Bandeira de Mello) whose career extended from 1852 to 1910, and who achieved a wide reputation in the fields of the short story, novel and feuilleton. In addition to these activities, she made herself favorably known in the press of Rio, São Paulo and Pernambuco. Her career began with the novel, "Confession." Other

works are: "The Struggle," "A Country Drama" and "Brazilian Legends." Perhaps the most popular woman fiction writer of contemporary Brazil is the prolific Julia Lopes de Almeida. It is interesting to note that contemporary Brazilian poetry bids fair to be signally enriched by the efforts of a very young girl, Gilka Machado, who has been hailed by some as a writer of marked talent.

With the new awakening now evident in South America, woman's share in literature will doubtless be even greater in the immediate future.

LITERARY NOTES

To the ever-growing list of volumes which have come from his pen G. W. E. Russell is adding "A Memoir of Lady Victoria Buxton," a daughter of the first Earl of Gainsborough. Her mother was for 40 years one of Queen Victoria's ladies-in-waiting, and Lady Victoria herself counted amongst her numerous friends many distinguished people of the later Victorian era. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers.

"Selected Papers on Social and Economic Questions" is the title of a volume edited by the two daughters of Sir Benjamin Browne, who was so well known in the north of England. Among the topics considered are "Gambling in Relation to Business" and "Co-partnership." The Cambridge University Press is producing the book.

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SOME NOVELISTS
OF MODERN TIMES

"Some Modern Novelists." By Helen Thomas Pollett and Wilson Pollett. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net.

Though the hostess reclining on Neo-Greek furniture and costumed by David belongs to that charming yesterday when Chateaubriand struck melancholy and romantic attitudes by the mantelpiece, the literary "salon" still exists. It exists for those who know how to surround themselves with a select library of volumes in which their favorite authors are brilliantly and thoughtfully discussed, and to such a library "Some Modern Novelists," by Mr. and Mrs. Pollett, is a welcome addition.

The authors did well in drawing the attention to the fact that a unity of intention underlies this group of essays, for the knowledge that each of the seemingly detached papers is conceived as a "footnote to a tendency: the modern tendency of fiction toward a fuller sense of the continuity in things, in the world and in man's collective life," enhances the interest of this excellent book.

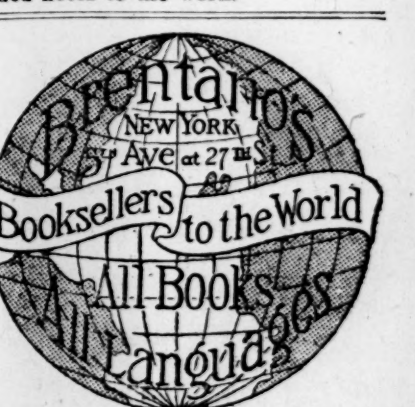
There is a truly remarkable compactness about the appreciations and estimates of these writers and an amazing amount of space is covered in a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Pollett have chosen a unique method of procedure, dividing the authors discussed into groups of two. The coupling of names that occurs in this method, such as Meredith and Gissing, Hardy and De Morgan, Edith Wharton and Joseph Conrad, seems, at first, odd in the extreme, but proves an effective means of elucidating theories concerning the trend of modern literature.

Apocryph of William Dean Howells the authors launch rather recklessly into an attack upon George Moore's criticism of him. Such an attack, while furnishing lively and entertaining reading, naturally defeats its purpose, since not even Shaw is more completely immune by virtue of the "advantage of being misunderstood" than is Moore. Instead of vindicating Howells—as if Howells needed vindication!—the spotlight is turned full on Moore's criticism, showing that 30 years of wear and tear have not dulled the fine edges of its wit, its almost uncanny penetration and precision. That the general public should misunderstand Moore, a man of letters for men of letters preeminently, is not strange at all. It is strange and pathetically humorous that the Polletts should have misunderstood him to the point of advertising his unerring certainty of touch at the expense of the fine American writer whom they are endeavoring to glorify.

HOW GEORGE ELIOT WROTE
In their book on "Kate Greenaway," M. H. Spielmann and G. S. Layard give a brief, but illuminating letter which George Eliot once wrote to Mr. Edmund Evans, the color printer who was so closely associated with the production of Miss Greenaway's books. The novelist having seen and admired certain of Miss Greenaway's drawings, Mr. Evans ventured to ask whether she would care to write a short story which might be illustrated by Miss Greenaway. In answer, he received the following letter:

The Heights, Witley,
October 22, 1873.
Dear Mr. Evans—It is not my way to write anything except from my own inward prompting. Your proposal does me honour, and I should feel much trust in the charming pencil of Miss Greenaway, but I could never say "I will write this or that" until I had myself felt the need to do it. . . . Believe me, dear Mr. Evans, yours most sincerely,
M. E. LEWES.

Mr. Heinemann announces a new volume by Mrs. Constance Garnett, "White Nights and Other Stories" of Dostoevsky, and the Oxford Press will shortly issue a new edition of Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism" in which an essay upon Arnold will appear from the pen of Clement A. Miles. Mr. Leonard Smith has provided notes to the work.



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THE HOME FORUM



Grenoble, Isère, France

The view of the great range of the Alps as seen from the quays of Grenoble must always be a delight! Mont Blanc rises its mighty head in the distance while the whole aspect of the mountains shifts and changes with

the varying lights. The Isère and the town of Grenoble make a fine foreground, and near at hand Mont Rachais, though comparatively small in size, simply dominates the town.

Grenoble was once the capital of

the Dauphiny and it still can boast of no inconsiderable claims to importance. It is a very ancient city and was sufficiently well established by the Fourth Century to experience a change of name, and from the Cularo

of the Allobroges it became the Roman Gratianopolis in honor of the Emperor Gratian. In later years Grenoble belonged to the Counts of Albo who had the title of Dauphin and who yielded up their possessions to the kingdom of France in the Fourteenth Century on condition that these should always belong to the eldest son of the King of France. Arts and letters are honored in Grenoble, for besides its university it possesses one of the best provincial picture galleries in France.

Perfection Is Action

A perfect feeling eventuates in some form of action. Action is the right outlet for emotion.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Dumple, the Galloway

"Dumple could carry six folk if his back was long enough. But . . . haste ye, get on, for I see some folk coming through the slack yonder, that it may be just as well no to wait for."

Brown was of opinion that this apparition of five or six men . . . coming across the moss toward them, should abridge ceremony; he therefore mounted Dumple en croupe, and the little, spirited nag cantered away with two men of great size and strength, as if they had been children of six years old. The rider, to whom the paths of these wilds seemed intimately known, pushed on at a rapid pace, managing, with much dexterity, to choose the safest route, in which he was aided by the sagacity of the Galloway, who never failed to take the difficult passes exactly at the particular spot, and in the special manner, by which they could be most safely crossed. Yet, even with these advantages the road was so broken, and they were so often thrown out of the direct course by various impediments, that they did not gain much upon their pursuers. "Never mind," said the undaunted Scotchman to his companion, "if ye were once by Withershin's Latch, the road's no near so safe, and we'll show them fair play for't."

They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small, stagnant stream, mantled over with bright green mosses. Dinmont directed his steed toward a pass where the water appeared to flow with more freedom over a harder bottom; but Dumple backed from the proposed crossing place, put his head down as if to reconnoiter the swamp more nearly, stretching forward his forefeet, and stood as fast as if he had been cut out of stone.

"Had we not better," said Brown, "dismount and leave him to his fate, or can you not urge him through the swamp?"

"Na, na," said his pilot, "we manna cross Dumple at no rate—he has mair sense than mony a Christian." So saying, he relaxed the reins, and shook them loosely. "Come now, lad, take your ain way o't—let's see where ye'll take us through."

Dumple, left to the freedom of his own will, trotted briskly to another part of the latch, less promising, as Brown thought, in appearance, but which the animal's sagacity or experience recommended as the safer of the two, and where, plunging in, he attained the other side with little difficulty.

"I'm glad we're out o' that moss," said Dinmont, "where there's mair stables for horses than change-houses for men; we have Maiden-way to help us now, at any rate." Accordingly, they speedily gained a sort of rugged causeway, so called, being the remains of an old Roman road, which traverses these wild regions in a due northerly direction. Here they got on at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, Dumple seeking no other respite than what arose from changing his

The First Play in America

Theater-going is so peculiarly a diversion of city folk that it seems strange that the first play known to have been presented on an American stage was acted before an audience of farmers in a remote country neighborhood.

In far Accomac, on the eastern shore of Virginia, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1665—seventy-five years before there is any record of a dramatic entertainment in New York—"a play commonly called ye Beare & ye Cubb" was performed, with Cornelius Watkinson, Philip Howard, and William Darby as the principal, possibly the only, actors. Either the Puritans or the serious-minded followers of William Penn might have been expected to shake their heads over the introduction of this unseemly amusement, and even a merrier Virginia one Edward Martin felt himself in duty bound to inform the King's attorney, Mr. John Fawcett, of the matter. The three actors named were summoned to court on "ye 16th of November," and each in turn put through a rigid cross-examination and ordered to appear at the December court, "in the habiliments they had acted in, and give a draught of such verses or other speeches and passages which were then acted by them."

And so "Ye Beare and ye Cubb" was presented a second time in Accomac County, with "ye honorable court" and—we may depend—as many others as the room would hold, as spectators. The court finding the actors "not guilty of fault, suspended ye payment of Court charges, & forasmuch as it appereth upon Ye Oath of ye said Mr. Fawcett, that upon ye said Martin's information, ye Charge and trouble of that suit did accrue. It's therefore ordered that ye said Edward pay all ye Charges in ye suit."

Whether, in spite of their acquittal, the experience of these three gave play-acting in Virginia a check which was felt for nearly half a century, or performances were given of which there is no record, it is impossible to say. Dramatic entertainments would hardly have been discouraged by Sir William Berkeley, the Cavalier Governor, for he not only delighted in them when he was in London, but was himself an author of plays. It is only known that the next mention of a performance of a theatrical character was in 1702, when the students of William and Mary College gave "A Pastoral Colloquy" before the Governor—whether at the college or the "palace" does not appear.

In the year 1716 residents in the colonial capital saw erected the first playhouse in Virginia and in America.—From "Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs," by Mary Newton Stanard.

The Evolution of Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHILD should be able to understand evolution, for the subject should be considered only from a single viewpoint, namely: What is real and eternal, God, good, or evil; Spirit or matter; the law of infinite Mind and Principle or the so-called law of finite belief? It is plain that there must be a right or reasonable basis for thought, if right and honest conclusions are to be reached. Because matter has been taken as a basis for the theory of evolution the subject has been brought into disrepute so that nearly everyone who is identified with Christianity has felt morally bound to deny the doctrine of evolution, though forced to admit, because of a belief in the reality of matter, that the theory seemed plausible enough. Their position reminds one very much of the recantations of Galileo, who, when forced by scholastic theology to deny his astronomical discoveries, still declared under his breath that they were true. Mrs. Eddy must have understood this dilemma and, in her usual masterly way, settled the question in one sentence. "Spiritual evolution," she says on page 135 of Science and Health, "alone is worthy of the exercise of divine power." It is, however, on page 475 of Science and Health that she makes a statement concerning evolution, as it is related to man, that should be remembered by everyone who wishes to understand this subject. "The real man cannot depart from holiness," she declares, "nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin." If, therefore, man is evolved by divine Principle, God, then evolution is something that concerns man only as it concerns God, and a theory of evolution that does not take Principle, or God, into account is worthless. Herein, then, is our safety from possible pitfalls, for if we consider evolution only as it first of all concerns divine Principle we shall make no mistakes. The evolution of man, therefore, is the activity of God, Spirit, reflected by man. It is the revelation to human consciousness of the working of the infinite law of good, or of Mind, whereby spiritual understanding is gained, causing mankind to forsake material beliefs and discern the real, immortal, man and his creator, God. In a word, it is the displacement of material concepts with the truth of being.

No one will be sorry, of course, when the material theory of evolution shall have passed away, for the scheme of creation or evolution based upon matter, or upon the evidence of the material senses, is dishonest with divine Principle and unkind to mortal man. From the beginning it is full of sophistry, for it assumes matter to be real. If matter is real and intelligent, all that evolution can do for us is to reveal more and more of the conditions of matter or material experiences to us. Is such an outlook inviting? Does not such a prospect horrify every thinking person, for if anything is clearly set forth in the world's history it is the fact that the greater the materiality of the individual's or nation's sense of existence the nearer they are to suffering and destruction. Thus material evolution, so-called, proclaims its doom on every hand and its unsound logic in every way in which it may be measured by truth. But a lesson may be learned from material evolution, for if the prospect of having more and more of matter's sin, sickness and death revealed to us is uninviting, then, on the other hand, the prospect of spiritual evolution, whereby we may constantly look forward to more and more of the revelation of infinite good or Truth, is especially inviting.

Now the question that seems most practical at this moment is this: What has the spiritual evolution of man to do with me? Where does it begin in my life? Spiritual evolution will prove daily that it really is all there is to a man's life if God is its basis. It begins just where Christian Science begins and Christian Science begins the moment we realize, even though faintly, that God is All-in-all. As Mrs. Eddy states the case: "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." (Science and Health, p. 275.) From the very moment when the unlimited glory, power, and goodness of God is revealed to us, carnal beliefs and limitations, such as disease, discord and sin, begin to lose their power and fade away and the true evolution, the revelation of man as God's own image and likeness, has begun for us. That this spiritual evolution of man should grow clearer and more dear to us, as we become more willing to give up a false sense of self and enthroned the thought of Truth and Love, is not at all strange, for have we not begun to deal with realities instead of frightful mortal theories? Which picture is more desirable, for instance, matter with its concomitants of sin and disease, or Spirit with its gifts of life, truth, and love in infinite abundance?

What, after all, would evolution amount to if it did not bring to our apprehension the great fact of man's dominion over the whole earth? This is just the evolution that Christian Science demonstrates for us. It makes it so plain that a child can understand it, that spiritual evolution or salvation from error is a process that includes as its main factor scientific or right thinking, whereby the facts of creation are seen in their true

relationship to God and to man and matter is found to be unreal. This is what Jesus must have meant when he said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The true evolution of man, therefore, does not concern itself with matter or apehood, but with Spirit and true manhood. It is constantly proving to us that Truth, the Word of God, is the actual life of man, and that man not only does not live in matter, but actually gains in life and health by denying, through the understanding of Christian Science, the seeming reality of matter. As Mrs. Eddy says on pages 57 and 58 of "Unity of Good": "The only conscious existence in the flesh is error of some sort,—sin, pain, death,—a false sense of life and happiness." The denial, therefore, in thought and in deed, of the errors of the flesh, and the recognition of the truth as revealed to us by Christian Science, is our spiritual evolution, by which sin, and disease, and death are overcome as certainly as we overcome or correct mistakes in an operation in numbers.

Miss Edgeworth at Abbotsford

Maria Edgeworth's visit to Sir Walter Scott is thus described by his biographer, J. G. Lockhart:

"Never did I see a brighter day at Abbotsford than that on which Miss Edgeworth first arrived there—never can I forget her look and accent when she was received by him at his archway, and exclaimed, 'Everything about you is exactly what one ought to have had wit enough to dream!' The weather was beautiful, and the edifice, and its appurtenances, were all but complete; and day after day, so long as she could remain, her host had always some new plan of gaiety. One day there was fishing on the Cauldshield's Loch, and a dinner on the heathy bank. Another, the whole party feasted by Sir Thomas the Rhymer's waterfall in the glen—and the stone on which Maria that day sat was ever afterwards called Edgeworth's Stone. A third day we had to go further afield. He must needs show her, not Newark only, but all the upper scenery of the Yarrow, where 'fair hands the apple far the rock'—and the baskets were unpacked about sunset, beside the ruined Chapel overlooking St. Mary's Loch—and he had scrambled to gather blue-bells and heath-flowers, with which all the young ladies must twine their hair—and they sang, and he recited, until it was time to go home beneath the softest of harvest moons."

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Wampum was good money in the Indian civilization. It was the produce of human labor. It had intrinsic value, for it was redeemable in anything the Indian had to give. It took time, patience, endurance and skill to make a thing of beauty out of a clam, even in the eyes of an Indian, but when the squaws and the old men had ground down the tough end of the shell to the size of a wheat straw, and had bored it with a silver of flint, and strung it upon a thew of deer skin, and tested its smoothness on their noses, they had an article which had as much power over the Indian as a grain of gold today over us.

There were two kinds of wampum, the blue and the white. The white, which was the product of the periwinkle, did not need so much labor to fit it for use as wampum, and it was cheaper. The blue was the gold; the white was the silver. One blue bead was worth two white ones. The Indians did not try to keep up any parity of the beads. They let each go for just what it was worth. The Puritans used to restring the beads and keep the blue ones.

Why was wampum good money in its time? The supply was limited. It took a day to make four or five beads. It was in itself a thing of value to the Indian as an ornament. It was easily carried about. It was practically indestructible. It was always alike. It was divisible. The value attached to it did not vary. It was not easily counterfeited. So it became the money of the colonists; a legal tender in Massachusetts, and the tool of the primitive commerce of this continent. . . . Long Island was the primitive mint for this coinage. It was called the "Mine of the New Netherlands." . . . The redemption of wampum was perfect. To the Indians it was a seal to treaties, an amulet in danger, an affidavit, small change, a savings bank, a wedding ring, and a dress suit. To this day the belt of wampum is the storehouse of Indian treasure. In the Six Nations, when a big chief made an assertion in council, he laid down a belt of wampum, as though to say, "Money talks." The Iroquois sent a belt of it to the King of England when they asked his protection. William Penn got a strip when he made his treaty. The Indians braided rude pictures in-

to it, which recorded great events. They talked their ideas into it as we do into a phonograph. They sent messages in it. So you see it was a combined post office, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, and newspaper.

The Iroquois had a keeper of wampum—a sort of secretary of the treasury without the task of keeping nine different kinds of money on a parity. This old Indian financier had simple and correct rules. No one could persuade him to issue birch-bark promises to pay and delude himself with the belief that he could thus create money. He certainly would have called them a debt, and would have paid them off as fast as he could. Nor can we imagine him trying to sustain the value of the white wampum after the Puritans started in to make it out of oyster shells by machinery. Nor would he have bought it, not needing it, and have issued against his promises to pay in good wampum as fast and as often as they were presented.

—Joseph C. Hendrix.

The Enchanted Island

Art thou there, between thy rivers,
With thy towered sea front bold—
There, between the dawn and sunset,
Lit with amethyst and gold?
Art thou there, enchanted island
I may never more behold?

Dost thou loom, in mystic beauty,
Through the hazy, sunnier light,
Like the vision, seen in Patmos,
Of the city in the height?
Of the city in the height?
Of the city in the height?

Art thou there, my haven city,
Open armed to each oppressor?
Art thou there with all thy strangers
Thou hast taken to thy breast—
Latin, Slav, and tawny alien
From an East beyond the West?

Art thou there, midst all abundance,
From the wide world's garden shed—
Thou, with palace dwellers—tollers—
Strugglers earning scanty bread?
Palace dwellers, tollers, beggars,
But thy streets they still may tread!

—Edith M. Thomas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1918

EDITORIALS

Sedan Day

THE German line is broken. Not bent nor twisted, as was the Anglo-French line during the murderous assaults of von Hindenburg, earlier in the year, but actually broken, and broken on its strongest link. If there was one point of their defences on which the High Command had lavished particular care it was the Drocourt-Quéant switch. Before it lay the Hindenburg line, but so important was this section of the front that German engineers had covered the vital fourteen miles with this reserve line, constructed of a perfect city of trenches, dugouts, and wire entanglements, thick with machine-gun nests, the whole being covered by the fire of the long-range guns. Yet in a few hours, on Sedan Day, the British burst through the five lines of trenches and the whole mass of entanglements and dugouts, and came to the open plains before Douai and Cambrai, which cities form the extremities of the base of the great Valenciennes railway triangle. So far as sheer fighting goes, it is probably the biggest battle of the war, but, of course, nothing will ever, for vital importance, take the place of the First Battle of the Marne, which is bound to descend to posterity as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Now a broken line is not a bent line. It calls for very much more radical treatment, and the eyes of the whole world will be fixed in the immediate future on the German line which is now in full retreat over a fifty-mile front, as the crow flies, from the great coal mining town of Lens to the citadel of Péronne. All along this fifty-mile front Sir Douglas Haig has crushed and driven in the German armies. Péronne, Bapaume, and Lens have all fallen, and with the Canadian, English and Scots divisions right through the Drocourt-Quéant switch, and standing on the plains beyond, Marshal Foch must be taking stock of the situation, whilst General von Ludendorff must be wondering where the German line will be this Christmas. It is just about four years since the Kaiser gave the British army the name it at once adopted for its own of the "Contemptibles." On this Sedan Day the Kaiser must have been engaged in some mental reconstruction, and the Potsdam veltgericht must be wondering if, after all, the decision was a sound one to simply "risk it," whether the British Empire joined France or not. The "Old Contemptibles," the little army which made the retreat from Mons to the Marne, played its part long ago, but the "New Contemptibles," the Kitchener mob, have come, and come, and come to take their place. "A stubborn people, the English," was the Kaiser's reflection, when the British declaration of war reached him; "their entrance will cause the war to be prolonged." The reflection has proved true. It is over four years since the German troops crossed the border with the promise that they would be home again for Christmas, with the loot of Paris in their knapsacks. The fifth Christmas in the field is approaching, and it is perfectly safe to say that though they are not home, they are on the way home.

From the day in July when Marshal Foch launched his first attack on the western face of the Marne salient to the beginning of September the Allies had taken 132,000 prisoners. Between the day in August when General Byng's army drove in along the Bapaume-Péronne front, the English alone had taken 68,000 prisoners. What prisoners have been taken in the last few days it is impossible to say. But in the first rush of Sir Douglas Haig's armies over the Quéant-Drocourt switch, on Sedan Day, 10,000 more prisoners were taken. So nervous, indeed, was von Ludendorff for the safety of the Quéant-Drocourt line that, on the short 8000-yard front he had crowded no less than eleven divisions. Yet these eleven divisions were unable to hold up the Anglo-Canadian assault, or to prevent their network of fortifications from being captured. Nowhere, it is quite certain, will the news of the victory be received with greater joy than in Paris, where the day of "Big Bertha's" presents is recognized to be over. It was on the night of the French national fête that the Parisians heard the guns roaring as the Germans made their last bid for the capital. And nowhere, it may safely be said, in the whole world, not even in Berlin, is the memory of Sedan cherished, though for different reasons, more tenaciously than in Paris itself.

It was on the 2nd of September, in the year 1870, that the German armies came marching round the position in which the Emperor Napoleon and General MacMahon had allowed themselves to be enveloped at Sedan. When it was too late MacMahon made his heroic attempt to break through, but the position was an impossible one. He had allowed himself to be caught in a cup of which the Germans, by tremendous marching, had managed to line the rim. As a result it soon became evident that he was wasting the lives of his men in an impossible operation. Gradually it was forced on the Emperor and the Marshal that nothing but surrender lay before them in order to stop the useless slaughter of their troops. The German guns were firing with remorseless persistence into the cup, and there was no hope of escape. Then it was that, in desperation, the Emperor sent for a tablecloth from the little inn, and hoisted it, as a white flag, in token of surrender. The story of his meeting with the King of Prussia, of his weeks as a prisoner in Germany, of his final retirement to England, where he spent the last years of his life at Chisclhurst, is all old history today, but it is history, nevertheless, which has left its mark on Frenchmen in a way they have never been able to forget.

Had the Germans possessed the statesmanship or the mercy not to tear Alsace-Lorraine from the grasp of France, Sedan might easily have been forgotten. In her long and splendid military history France has known other Sedans. It remembers Waterloo and it remembers

Rosbach absolutely without anger, because neither Rosbach nor Waterloo was made the means of her humiliation and spoliation. The colossal mistake made in the case of Alsace-Lorraine, barbed the loss of Sedan in a way which nothing else could. The peace of Frankfurt was followed immediately by the guerre de revanche. This war was not fought in the open, but it was fought in every other way, until the day, in the summer of 1914, when it was once more forced into the open by the brutal determination of Germany, in the words of President Wilson, to go out again with her armies, as she went out in 1866 and in 1870, to work out further her ambitions. But Germany misjudged the situation. The world of 1914 was not the world of 1870 or of 1866, and so it comes about that on Sedan Day, 1918, Germany has cause to regret the fact that she simply "risked it."

The I. W. W. Verdict

WITH the conviction and sentencing of ninety-five members and leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World before United States Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, at Chicago, on Friday, one of the most notable politico-criminal trials known to American jurisprudence came to a close. After a long period devoted to running down evidence and rounding up the suspected conspirators against the American war program, to framing and obtaining indictments, and to other preliminaries, the task of obtaining a jury was begun on April 1. A little more than four weeks were consumed in obtaining a jury, so that for four months, approximately, judge and jury listened patiently to the testimony, and the promptness with which a verdict was reached may be accepted as proof that the twelve men chosen to hear and weigh the evidence were convinced of the guilt, in varying degrees, of all but six of the one hundred and one persons originally called upon to plead. The number named in the indictments was one hundred and twelve. Some of these, however, were never apprehended; in a few instances the cases were dismissed. Only the leaders, the instigators, the chief plotters, were wanted, and these were comprised in the sentenced ninety-five, more than half of whom were foreign-born, the majority having never been naturalized.

It is true, and Judge Landis, in sentencing the prisoners, took cognizance of the fact, that the Industrial Workers of the World was not organized to aid and abet the enemies of the United States in the present war, because the organization had existence long before the United States became a participant in that war, but, on the other hand, it was established in the trial that the I. W. W. was found to be, and was used as, a convenient instrument for the propagation and practice of disloyalty while the nation was still neutral, and for the propagation and practice of sedition when the United States became involved in the conflict.

By all the tactics known to industrial revolutionary movements, by sabotage, syndicalism, Bolshevik methods, obstruction of necessary production, strikes, intimidation, and so on, the I. W. W. hindered the work of war preparation. Manifestly, and as revealed by the testimony, the chief purpose of the I. W. W. was to promote and propagate class antagonism. The Soviet declaration, holding, along with other things, that, as between the employed and the employing classes, "a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system," was appropriated and adopted without a change. There could be no question as to the hostile attitude of the I. W. W. toward society, as at present organized; the only question was whether the I. W. W. was disloyal and engaged in seditious and treasonable movements and acts against the Government of the United States.

Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor were both bitterly and constantly attacked by the I. W. W. leaders for the aid they were rendering the allied cause. The I. W. W. leaders did everything possible to delay, or altogether prevent, the getting out of lumber for airplane and ship production in the Northwest. Witnesses testified of strikes and incendiarism promoted by the organization. So notoriously criminal had the acts of its members been in some of the Western States that vigilance committees took the law into their own hands in order to rid neighborhoods and communities of the menace of their presence. It was testified, and established to the satisfaction of the jury and the court, that the I. W. W. leaders, including some of those on trial, had taken measures to hamper the draft, to spread disloyalty outside of their own ranks, and to terrorize workmen who would not enter into a conspiracy to cripple the government in its efforts to carry on the war.

Ordinary testimony, it should be said, was supported throughout the trial by documentary and printed evidence. Posters, warnings, and notices of numerous forms were produced to establish the fact that the I. W. W. was bent rather upon gaining its own points than upon helping the nation to win the war. What became known as "The Chattanooga Anti-War Service Pledge," an instrument that held many thousands aloof from essential labor, produced in evidence, read as follows:

We, the members of the Socialist Propaganda League Branch of Chattanooga (an I. W. W. subsidiary), in regular session of Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917, being class conscious members of the working class, and having no interest in any war between this country or any other; knowing, moreover, that such a war could only act to the injury of the workers and to the detriment of the cause of their emancipation, do hereby, collectively, and as individuals, pledge ourselves to ourselves and to each other, that in the event of war between this country and any other, we will refuse absolutely to render military service of any description. We do pledge ourselves further, that in case we are forced by the State to take up arms, we will desert, mutiny, or in any other available way, defeat the purpose of the force used against us, and we will do our best to persuade others to the same acts.

This is a typical declaration. Every sentence in it is treasonable, in that, whether intended by the signatories or not, it is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The pledge is signed by "W. R. Hippe, Chairman," and by "Raymond S. Fanning, Secretary," and Fanning's letters showed constant communication with W. D. Haywood at the Chicago offices of the I. W. W. Haywood, the "uncrowned king" of the I. W. W., has been a malcontent and a disturbing industrial factor for

years. With fourteen of his chief aids, found guilty in the trial, he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The sentences of the others convicted were for terms between a year and a day and ten years. Ninety days are granted in which to file a bill of exceptions, and a stay of execution of sentence for seven days is allowed in which to petition for bail.

Nothing of a vindictive nature has entered into the prosecution. In view of the gravity of the offense charged, the latitude allowed the defendants has been remarkable. No ground has been sensibly given for a claim that the government has attempted to stifle legitimate agitation and free speech. Judge Landis summed up the attitude of the nation toward the conduct of the prisoners tersely, yet comprehensively, in these words: "In time of peace you have a legal right to oppose by free speech preparations for war. But when war has been declared, that right ceases forthwith." The I. W. W. was given ample opportunity for setting itself right even after war had been declared, but under the leadership of those who now stand convicted of conspiracy against the Republic it rushed headlong into treachery, sedition, and treason, and with open eyes invited the consequences.

Prentice and Watterson

EIGHTY-EIGHT years are comprised in the span that stretches between the entrance of George Denison Prentice into and the retirement of Henry Watterson from journalism in Louisville, Ky., and during this long period the medium through which the one, and then the other, gave editorial form and expression to his thoughts, and editorial direction to his views, has, by common consent, in and out of the profession, been regarded as among the foremost of American newspapers.

The publication which has recently passed from the control of Colonel Watterson, his associates and friends, embodies three predecessors, The Daily Journal, founded in 1830, The Daily Democrat, founded in 1843 and The Morning Courier, founded in 1844. The final merger took place in 1868, when Henry Watterson, who, after serving as an officer in the Confederate army and editing The Nashville Republican-Banner, removed to Louisville and, in association with W. N. Haldeman, owner of The Journal, made famous by Prentice, purchased The Courier and The Democrat, and began issuing the consolidated papers under the name of The Louisville Courier-Journal. On the 8th of next November Colonel Watterson would have filled the editorial chair of that newspaper for an even fifty years.

It was considered a very remarkable thing that Watterson should have succeeded Prentice. To be more exact, the reputation of Prentice stood so high, North and South, that it was questionable among his admirers whether anybody could properly succeed him. He was a Connecticut Yankee, a rock-riven Whig and an uncompromising Unionist. He took his talents and his pluck and his future to the South for no other purpose in the world than to build up resistance to the political opinions then prevalent in that section. Watterson, a southerner, on the other hand, had fought in the battlefield for these very opinions, and while accepting the decision, was far from sympathizing with the reconstruction policy or with the post-bellum sentiment prevalent in the North.

One of the first things brought to the attention of Prentice upon his arrival in Louisville was that the last Whig editor had been driven from town by the violent assaults of his Democratic opponents. The question among the residents was not whether Prentice could hold his own, but how soon he would "throw up his hands" and quit. He did not look as if there was either much ability or much courage at his command. Shadrach Penn was editor of The Louisville Advertiser, one of the most vitriolic publications in the South at the time, and before Prentice was seated comfortably in his editorial chair, that newspaper had turned all of its guns upon him. From a large store of epithets, the most offensive were employed to welcome the Yankee, and Louisville awaited the return fire with impatience. When it came, figuratively speaking, it blew Shadrach Penn out of his sanctum. "Then commenced," says James Freeman Clarke, the eminent Boston minister, at the time residing in Louisville, "an editorial warfare which was in full operation when I arrived. Every morning each newspaper would contain a leading article devoted to the destruction of the antagonist editor. They accused each other, mutually, of the blackest crimes. If we were to believe their statements, both of them should be sent to the penitentiary for life. The dictionary was searched to find abusive epithets, nor was it searched in vain."

The question now was, which of the two would hold out the longer. Shadrach Penn had been a newspaper bully for years, and even the people whose sentiments he represented were rather hoping that Prentice would shut him up. The latter was not more violent than the former, but he possessed both wit and imagination. He brought Shadrach into ridicule. He got the town laughing at him. He scorched him with satire. He forced him to beg for mercy and a truce.

This episode does not do full credit to Prentice. He was more than an adept in billingsgate, but he had to establish his right to remain in Louisville, despite the abuse of Penn, before he could get a fair hearing. When Louisville was ready to listen to him, even though often differing widely from him in opinion, it was edified by his writings. He was not only a great leader writer, but a poet and a humorist. His paragraphs were the delight of southern breakfast tables for years. He came among the Kentuckians branded as an enemy; in time he was esteemed as a friend. No name is more respected in Kentucky today than that of the Connecticut Yankee, George D. Prentice.

This was the man Colonel Henry Watterson was called upon to succeed. No one knew better than he how he would suffer, for a time at least, by comparison. But it did not take long to prove himself worthy of the place he had assumed. As dashing in style as Prentice, he possessed naturally that which Prentice could never acquire, the southern point of view. He had the advantage of knowing just how to address his audience, how to appeal to its emotions, how to bring its sym-

pathies into touch and harmony with his own. He was to the manner born, and he became "Mas'r Henry" to the humble and "The Colonel" to the elect. He could fling off a rattling political editorial in the morning, speak at a noon luncheon, address an afternoon gathering, and deliver a rousing partisan speech at night.

And he used his rare abilities and genial talents mostly to good purpose. He discountenanced all survival of bitterness between the sections. He saw quite as many virtues among the Puritans as among the Cavaliers. He struggled for that national unity which he felt was vital to the Republic. He used the opportunities placed at his disposal, in the main, wisely, unselfishly and patriotically. Other things might be said of him. Some qualifying clauses might be inserted here and there. But it is by what he is in the main that Henry Watterson will be measured.

Notes and Comments

IT is regarded as a hopeful sign of the times that, since Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railways, forbade the sale of liquor in railway terminals in the United States, there is now at least one place of popular concourse in St. Louis, Mo., a city in which the liquor interests have claimed a controlling interest for years, where intoxicants can no longer be purchased.

AFTER Miss Rankin, of the United States House of Representatives, enter, as a candidate for a seat in the British House of Commons, Miss Mary MacArthur, general secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers. But there's a difference! Miss Rankin said she could not vote for war. Miss MacArthur has 90 per cent of her comrades in the federation engaged in the manufacture of munitions, whilst the funds of the organization are invested in part in the war loans.

IT is pleasant to read that John D. Rockefeller, who has more of the fluid at his command than any other man in the world, cheerfully did his bit for the conservation of gasoline and the winning of the war by driving behind a team of horses, rather than in an automobile, to church at Pocantico Hills on Sunday morning. The horses, of course, had to have oats, but that is a matter for Mr. Hoover, not for Dr. Garfield, to see to. Let it suffice that Mr. Rockefeller, by denying himself a motor ride, added a gallon or two to the available supply of the commodity with which his name is indelibly identified.

APPROPOS of the Old Lady of Shoe Lane, as the now defunct Standard of London was called, being the first English newspaper to print a serial story, a well-known editor used to tell a good story of when Anthony Trollope came to him to arrange for the appearance, serially, of "Doctor Thorne." The editor offered £2000, but Trollope wanted £3000, and when the editor objected, the author offered to toss him for the other thousand. The editor, however, was obdurate. "But I felt unsettled," he went on to say. "I felt mean. I had refused a challenge. To relieve my mind I said: 'Now that is settled, come over to my club, where we can have a quiet room to ourselves, and I will toss you for that thousand with pleasure.' But Trollope wouldn't."

FIVE railroad ticket offices, instead of forty-eight, are to serve the traveling public of Greater New York from and after September 2, making possible a reduction of clerical force from 300 to 210, and a reduction of rental expense from \$389,000 to \$100,000. In every other community of the United States similar economies, on a relative scale, are to be made possible by consolidation. Perhaps the most interesting and important phase of the matter appears in the fact that the Railway Administration is entering into leases for ticket offices which run five years, the inference being that, even if the railroads shall be returned to private control after the war, the extravagant method of ticket selling which obtained in the past will not be resumed.

SUMMER holidays in 1853 were spent by Charles Dickens and his family at Boulogne, in a house near the Calais Road. An odd French place with the strangest little rooms and halls, says Foster. But the great attraction about the Villa des Moulineaux appears to have been the owner, "the great Beaucourt," who could never allude to his house and garden but as "the Property." He was to Dickens an endless cause of amusement. "Beaucourt," he says in a letter, "was a Captain of the National Guard and Cavaignac his General. Brave Capitaine Beaucourt, you must receive a decoration, said Cavaignac. My General, said Beaucourt, No! It is enough for me that I have done my duty. I go to lay the first stone of a House upon a Property I have—that house shall be my decoration!"

THE United States Government has positively forbidden the employment of games of chance in the promotion of War Savings Stamp sales. Those persons who have resorted to such a method simply do not understand the situation. War Savings Stamps are not offered with the view of obtaining contributions; they are offered as a very choice investment. Nobody takes a chance in buying them. They are secured by the wealth of the country, and pay a good rate of interest. Incidentally, the United States could not, if it would, profit by a practice which is condemned by its public opinion and its laws.

THAT is rather a pathetic incident which is related with reference to an Eskimo, Siliptz Kashwitnatzak, who traveled 8500 miles to the United States with the purpose of entering the army and going to the front, only to be rejected. To have come out of the Arctic north hoping for a warm reception in the south, and then to be greeted by a shoulder as cold as any that could be experienced at the North Pole, could hardly be less than disappointing. Siliptz Kashwitnatzak was not, however, an Eskimo to give way to depression. Having performed his part, and discovered that things were no more genial in Syracuse, N. Y., than in Mattanuska, Alaska, he has started to retrace his steps over the long trail. Probably nobody will ever know why he was rejected, as nobody will ever be able to understand why some are accepted.